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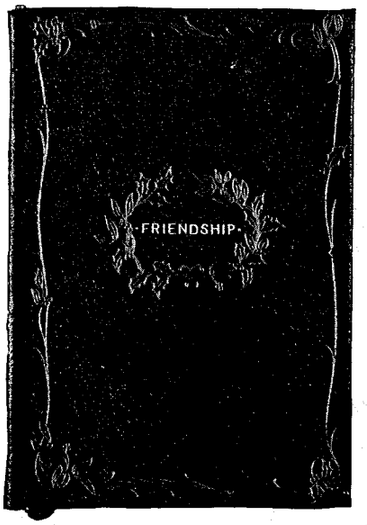

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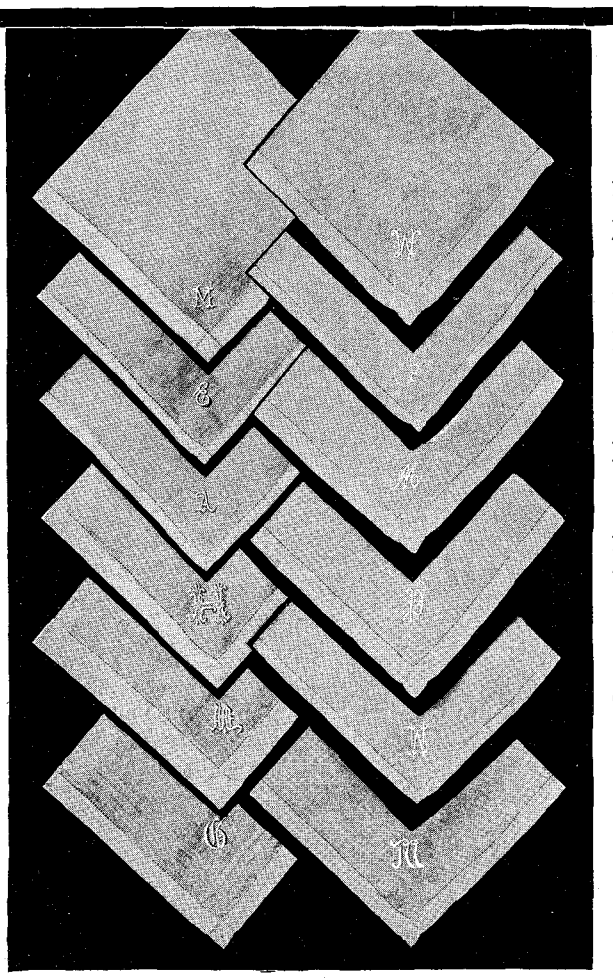

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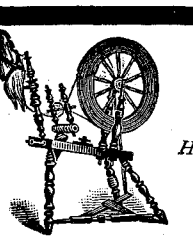

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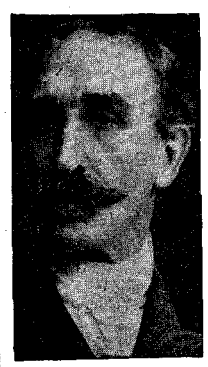

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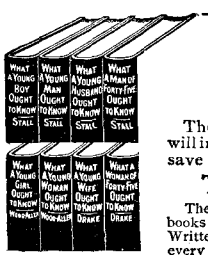

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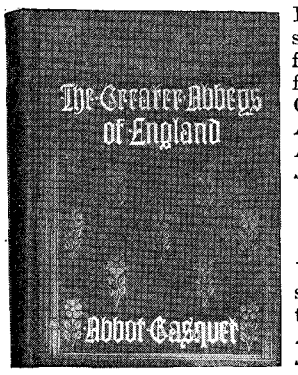

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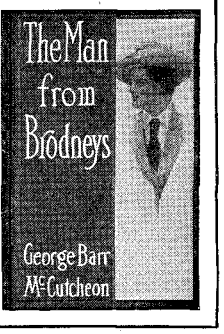

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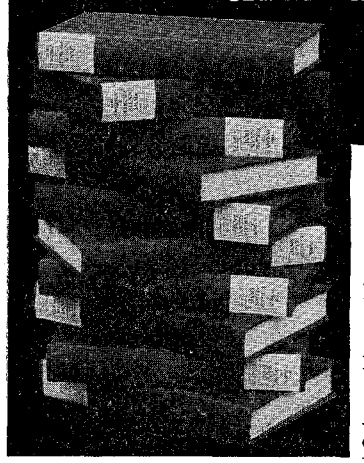

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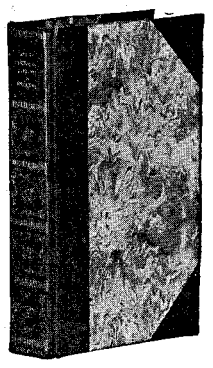

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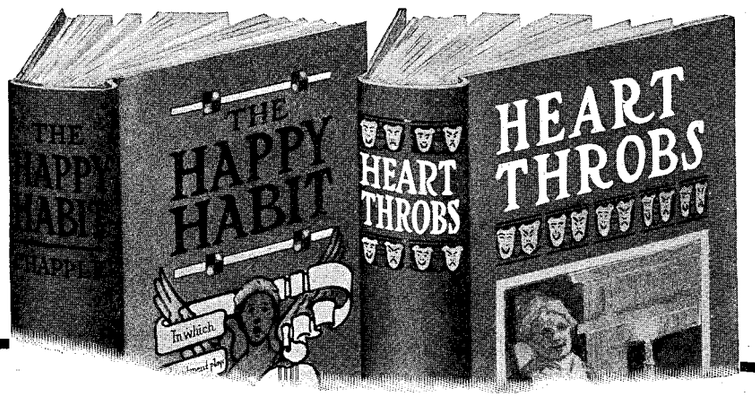

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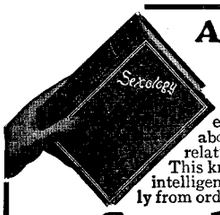

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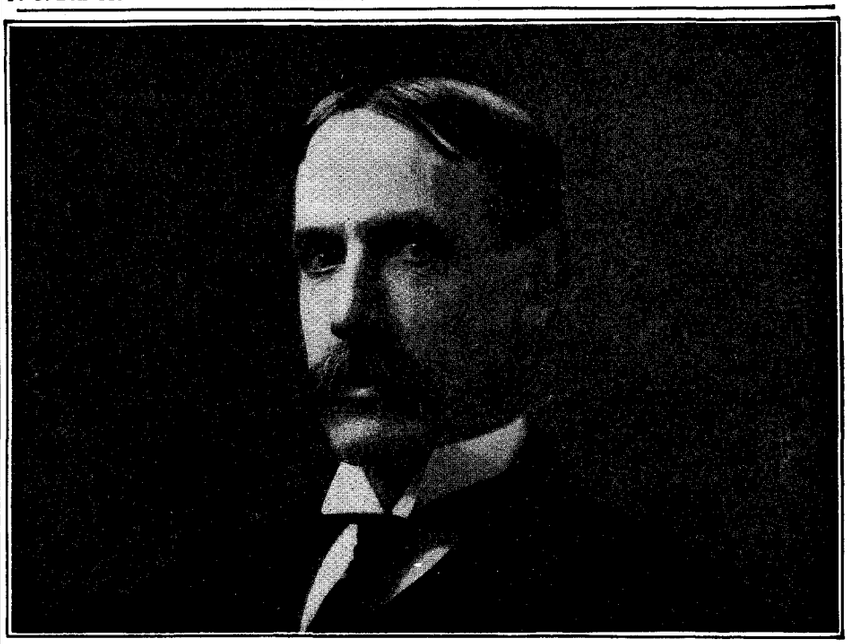

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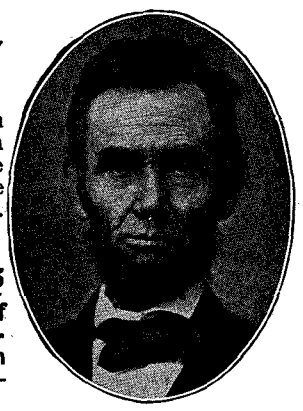

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXVII., NO. 22 NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 28, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 971

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE CONSUMER'S INTEREST IN TARIFF REVISION

A TIMELY current definition of an optimist is "a man who believes that the tariff will be revised for the benefit of the consumer." Mr. Taft's suggestion that the consumer as well as the protected interests should be represented in the hearings before the House Ways and Means Committee which is now gathering data on the tariff has moved Mr. Charles Francis Adams to a cynically frank arraignment of the Dingley schedules and their beneficiaries. The latter he divides categorically into two classes, thieves and hogs. The tariff thieves—among whom Mr. Adams classes himself—are those who philosophically avail themselves of the "license to steal" which the present rates give them under the broad seal of the United States. The tariff hogs, according to Mr. Adams's classification, are those who, not content with the scope of their license, are clamoring before the Ways and Means Committee for an upward revision of the schedules. These "rush, squealing and struggling, to the great Washington protection-trough, and with all four feet in it they proceed to gobble the swill." While confessing himself a tariff thief by force of circumstances, Mr. Adams is disgusted with the rôle. He says, "I would like to see every protective schedule swept out of existence, including my own."

Mr. Taft is reported as following the hearings with some anxiety, having at heart his promise that the revision of the tariff by the Sixty-first Congress in extraordinary session should be thorough and honest. According to the Republican platform "the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries." The nature of the evidence submitted during the present hearings, the *personnel* of the Ways and Means Committee, and the history of past attempts at tariff reform, combine to produce in the press a pessimistic conviction that whatever changes are made the consumer need look for nothing in the direction of a decreased cost of living. One member of the committee, however, has ventured a faint hope that "before these hearings close we will find some articles upon which the ultimate consumer will reap the benefit, in case the tariff duties are lowered." This leads the New York *World* (Dem.) to remark that consumers should be grateful "for the appearance of even one champion of their interests in Congress."

What is everybody's business is nobody's business, except in times of popular excitement, says the New York *Globe* (Rep.); and *The Times* (Ind.) explains that the consuming public is inert and inarticulate while the special interests which have special favors to ask of the tariff are organized, coherent, and vocal. "Unless the friends of intelligent revision make themselves heard, the 'stand-patters' will accept the situation as justifying no change in the tariff, except upward," predicts *The Wall Street Journal* (Fin.). The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) thinks that the new tariff bill will be privately mapped out at the coming session of Congress and thereby brought into readiness for rather prompt enactment at the special session in March. It is easy to foresee, asserts *The Transcript*, the general lines which the new tariff bill will take. Thus:

"If a duty of 75 per cent. on an article is so overwhelmingly protective that a duty of 50 per cent. would be for all practical purposes just as adequate, that rate will be reduced from 75 per cent. to 50 This much may be assured. Industrial changes of a decade make many such reductions possible. Tariff rates which are merely ornamental will be lowered to approximately the level of usefulness—only slightly above it. Such reductions will help make up a handsome showing for use in future platforms; they will affect the 'average rate' under the Payne bill, and that is always painstakingly figured out in connection with each new measure. Such statistics mean nothing, but the people like them. Tariff-making has been truthfully declared a science. One part of this science lies in having rates so adjusted and combined and disguised under various designations that in appearance they are rather moderate. If this mixing of *ad-valorem* and specific duties, of differentials and drawbacks, be scientifically done, without reducing anybody's real protection, Messrs. Payne and Dalzell may yet be surprized by the statistical evidence of their own moderation.

"But any one who expects a genuine tariff revision, which will affect the prices of commodities or the margin of profits, is doomed to disappointment. This year's Republican platform went a step farther than any of its predecessors in devotion to the protective idea. It declared for duties which would leave to the American manufacturer a 'reasonable' profit, something that had never before been written in the bond. The manufacturer can now confront the Ways and Means committeemen if they propose to lessen his protection with the claim that he has been promised a reasonable profit; how much that is he is more competent to judge than they. At all events this will be a 'reasonable-profit' tariff bill. Payne and Dalzell are not the men to break the party's promise in this particular!"

Any who think that a stand-pat tariff bill will bring a Republican defeat in 1912, however, are reminded by the same paper that opinions have changed since Cleveland rode into the White House on a wave of resentment at the McKinley tariff. It says:

"Conditions have changed greatly in the last twenty years. The tariff was then a much-disputed question. Over it both parties fought their campaigns. Since 1892 the low-tariff propaganda of the Democratic party has practically ceased, and the Republicans have been allowed to have their own way so far as the popular education on this subject is concerned. The American people are

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to-day, in consequence, protectionists in an overwhelming majority. They will stand almost anything in a tariff bill so long as times remain reasonably good. And nobody knows this better than the men who will write the new schedules.

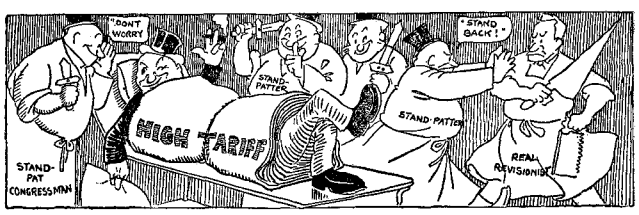
"Geographical changes have also played some part. The South to-day is as clamorous for protection, wherever it can discover an interest in it, as any other part of the country. It is turning Republican, slowly, to be sure, on that issue. The development of the States which were just coming into the Union twenty years ago has brought to the front some Senators whose devotion to the protective system would almost put General Draper to shame. The farmer everywhere has a larger stake in protection than he did twenty years ago. The beet industry has been established; the duty on wheat, which then seemed merely technical, since this country was a great exporter of cereals, has, at least in one short-crop year of late, proved a practical barrier against Canadian importations, and thereby helped to maintain prices on tihs side of the line. Thus with the South faint-hearted toward its traditional free-trade theories, with the Rocky-Mountain West growing in importance and desirous of living off the Government, and the Mississippi-Valley farmer finding an increasing stake in the protective system, it is doubtful if the material exists for any great swinging back of the pendulum, even if the coming tariff should fail to please the country. This at least is the view of the Republican leaders in Washington."

KWANG-HSU,
The puppet Emperor, whose mysterious death raises unpleasant conjectures.

The New York *Evening Post*, a friend of tariff reform, finds some comfort, however, in the thought that the present tariff hearings "will be by no means conclusive." "It will be a new committee and a new Congress—especially a new Senate—that will prepare and pass the bill." In view of these facts it hopes that the promised revision will not be a mere farce. Says the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.), after quoting Mr. Taft's suggestion that the consumer make his views known to the committee:

"This is the first time that any of the Powers has suggested that mere consumers had any rights as regards the tariff, and the observation has the refreshing quality of originality.

"In so far as Mr. Taft opposes stand-patism of the Cannon-Payne-Dalzell brand and holds that tariff revision is designed for the common good and not merely for 'the interests affected,' he will command the entire approbation of Democrats. But to make the issue hinge on concerted pressure and manipulation by consumers, intimating that if they fail 'to secure adequate representation while the schedules were under discussion, they could blame only themselves,' is going rather far. It is easy for the trusts to maintain their lobbies before Ways and Means Committees or any other bodies, because they are organized. The consumers are not organized. Now and then there may be an association of 'partial consumers,' like the National Manufacturers' Association, which buys partly manufactured material and turns it into finished products; but these are exceedingly rare. The average consumer is no more in position to send a special representative to Washington to plead for his interests than he is to take a pleasure-trip around the world. And why should such special representation be necessary? One association, indeed, the consumer enjoys with his fellow consumer; that is the association of party, which, where it is successful, sends Congressmen to Washington to represent it. Are not the unorganized consumers of the country sufficiently numerous for even a Republican Congress to consider their interests without repeated proddings and petitions?"



WILL THE TARIFF OPERATION BE A REAL REVISION OR A MOCK ONE.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

CHINA'S NEW RULERS

AMERICAN interest in the dramatic, and perhaps tragic, change of rulers at Peking, as exprest in our papers, seems to center in the fact that if the new régime is progressive it will carry on the work of rousing that great empire to receive Western ideas and methods, and prepare a tremendous market for American goods. Light is thrown on this question by dispatches from London which say that Prince Chun, the Regent, "is progressively inclined, but is young and inexperienced"; and Sir Robert Hart, director-general of Chinese customs, and perhaps the greatest living authority on China, remarks that Prince Chun "is intelligent and amiable," but "it remains to be seen whether he is the kind of man to give satisfaction as Regent." Kang Yu Wei, the leader of the Chinese reform movement, thinks Prince Chun is "a reasonable man," and "not opposed to reforms," but he believes that Yuan Shi Kai will be in control and will continue the policies of the last régime. The most authoritative statement comes from the Chinese Foreign Board, which has issued a "formal assurance," according to the dispatches, "that the new administration will promote with vigor the reforms inaugurated by the late Emperor Kwang-hsu." Pu Yi, the new three-year-old Emperor, son of the Regent, seems to be disappointed, if anything, at his elevation to the throne, as he has been given a new nurse and is reported to be crying loudly for the old one.

THE W. J. BRYAN OF CHINA,
Prince Pu Lun, the unsuccessful aspirant to the throne.

The remarkable coincidence of the deaths of the Emperor and the Dowager Empress on succeeding days has a peculiar look to some of our more suspicious editors. The New York *Sun* sent a reporter around to Chinatown, who found that the Chinese firms there had had private cable dispatches on the 14th telling of the death of the Dowager, which did not occur till the 15th according

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to the official version. These dispatches said the Dowager died first and the Emperor later on the same day. The palace story is that the Emperor died one day earlier. The belief in Chinatown is that when the Dowager died (on the 14th) the Emperor was put out of the way to clear the deck for the new rulers. Officially, the Emperor succumbed to neurasthenia on the 14th and the Dowager was so overcome that she was seized with apoplexy and expired next day. The foreign legations at Peking have accepted the palace version. The president of the Chinese Reform Association in New York says:

"We have received three telegrams in code from three different sources in Peking since last Saturday morning. All of them state positively that Kuang-hsu was poisoned by conspirators in the court who did not dare to face the possibility of his regaining power through the death of the Empress Dowager. One of them contained the information that the Empress died first, but that those at the palace had purposely announced the death of the Emperor first to avert suspicion.

"We have no reason to doubt this version. Three years ago it was announced from the palace that the Emperor was dying. The suspicion spread through the foreign legations that all was not right and the Ministers of the Powers sent a joint note to the palace demanding that a foreign physician should be allowed to see the patient, no foreign doctor having been called in up to that time. After some hesitation the palace officials granted permission and a French doctor examined Kuang-hsu. He found that he was dying from slow arsenical poisoning, and he had great difficulty in saving the Emperor's life.

"I have read some histories and I would say that the court at Peking was just like that of Catherine de Medici, only worse. The Emperor has been caged like a chicken since the Empress Dowager deposed him. When it became dangerous to have the old woman die, they killed the chicken."

CHINA'S "GRAND OLD WOMAN."

"Her face," says a writer who saw her last year, was "illuminated by orbs of jet half hidden by dark lashes, behind which lurks the smile of favor or the lightning of anger. No one would take her to be over 40. She was 74."

The life-story of the aged Dowager, born of a noble family, sold as a slave, married to the Emperor, and ruler of China for fifty years, attracts wide comment. Says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*:

"Altho the roster of China's monarchs since 1858 contains several names, she was the actual governing head through all this time. Without any claim on the throne except that which daring, genius, and power of will won for her, she has ruled the largest and oldest of all the world's empires from a time as far back as the memory of the average man runs. She saw the throne of every great nation in Europe, except Francis Joseph's, vacated in the days covered by her sway, and some of them were vacated several times. In that span of years she saw ten Presidents of the United States pass on and off the stage. The Empire of Germany, the Republic of France, and the Kingdom of Italy were undreamed of when she began her career. Japan in this interval she saw emerge from medieval isolation and become one of the modern powers. Absolutism, which held sway in Russia, Turkey, Persia, and other countries when she entered power, has abdicated everywhere except in China and Morocco, and as she was dying the wave of democracy was touching the border of her dominions. An age which has seen the entire world transformed has seen few things more marvelous than this former slave, who has, for fifty years, given the law to the world's biggest empire. More wonderful than the tale which Æneas told to Dido would be the story, if it could be told, of the manner in which this wonderful woman who died yesterday in Peking moved princes like puppets, and cast her hypnotic spell over a quarter of the people of the globe."

THE NEW REGENT.

Prince Chun, brother of the late Emperor. There is said to be a sharp rivalry between Chun and Ye-ho-na-la, the Emperor's widow, who would like to become a second Tsi-An.

If the new government carries out the reform program of the old, as promised, it will proceed along the following lines, sketched by the Boston *Advertiser*:

"The constitutional program has been outlined with marvelous exactness and precision. The close of this year will see the beginning of local self-government, in the villages; financial reforms; the uniting of the Manchou and modern military forces; the revision of the penal code. The program ahead is definite:

"1909—Election of representatives for provincial assemblies; commission appointed to work on constitution; appointment of a bureau of census; government publication of school text-books.

"1910—Provincial assemblies open, report on census; tax rate for the whole Empire established; establishment of courts of law at great centers; publication of penal code; organization of district police; extension of educational work.

"1911—Establishment of imperial budget; promulgation of laws

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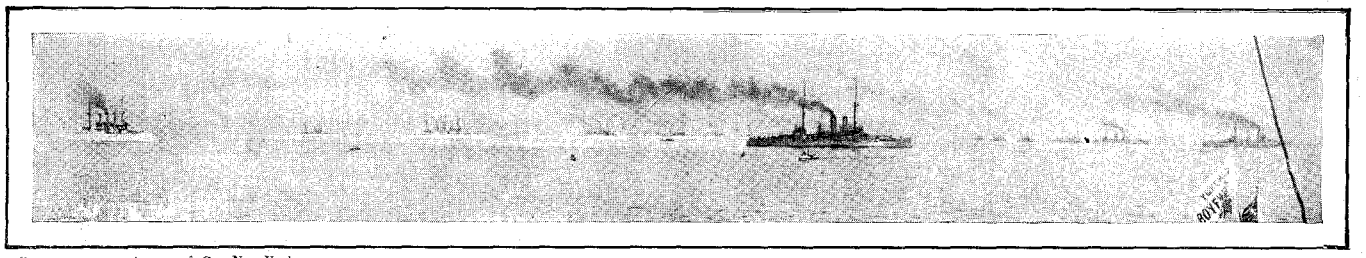

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to cover imperial taxation; adjustment of salaries of civil officials; publication of civil, criminal, and commercial codes.

"1912—Self-government plans for great cities complete; taxation laws for whole Empire published; courts established throughout the Empire.

"1913—Registration system in operation; supreme court organized; criminal code published.

"1914—Imperial budget of fixt expenses published; system of national accounts published.

"1915—A resting year to clean up.

"1916—Promulgation of a full constitution; parliament appointed; budget presented to parliament; premier appointed; reorganization of whole official system.

"1917—Parliament in full power.

"This work has been carefully done. The men who have done the work are still in power, and deaths in the royal family should not dislodge them. China appears to have reached the stage where a careful and thorough system may not be turned topsy-turvy by an individual incident, even the death of an Emperor."

WHAT WAS BEHIND THE SHOT AT HENEY

THE bullet which wounded but failed to kill Assistant District-Attorney Francis J. Heney in a crowded San Francisco court-room seems likely to bring about results the very opposite of those desired. As President Roosevelt in a letter to Rudolph Spreckels remarks, "the infamous character of the deed calls attention in a striking way to the true character of the forces against which Heney and you and your associates have been struggling." "Tho long delayed, the crisis of the San Francisco graft prosecutions has come at last," exclaims Mr. Spreckels' paper, the San Francisco *Call;* and this interpretation of the tragic incident is to be met with in the editorial comment from all sections of the country.

FRANCIS J. HENEY,

Who was shot down while conducting the prosecution of Abe Ruef in San Francisco.

The facts of the shooting are briefly as follows: During a recess in the trial of Abe Ruef, while the court-room was still crowded with citizens, detectives, and court officials, Mr. Heney was approached from behind and shot in the head by Morris Haas, an ex-convict whom he had rejected as a juror in the previous Ruef trial. Haas was within four feet of his victim when he fired, and his weapon was a 38-caliber revolver. The heavy bullet entered in front of the right ear, ranging downward, and was afterward removed from the muscles of the lower jaw on the left side. In spite of the serious nature of the wound Mr. Heney is expected to recover. Haas later killed himself in his cell, after confessing to District-Attorney Langdon, according to San Francisco dispatches, that he had been hired to assassinate the public prosecutor by men whose names have not yet been made public. Mystery surrounds the question of how Haas in his cell secured the small Derringer with which he is supposed to have committed suicide.

MORRIS HAAS,

The rejected juror who shot Mr. Heney.

Says the San Francisco *Call*, the chief organ of the antigraft crusade, from which we have already quoted:

"The shot that Haas fired marked the culmination of the most infamous criminal conspiracy against law and order, against the public weal, against the structure of organized society, that any American municipality has ever faced. At the root of the conspiracy is the greed of the predatory public-service corporations. They bribed supervisors to loot the people of franchises worth millions of dollars. That was the beginning of crime. To escape punishment for bribery these corporations have gone deeper and deeper into infamy. They started with kidnaping. Then came perjury and subornation of perjury. Then they began to fix juries. Followed two atrocious and murderous dynamitings. Now comes the attempted assassination of the chief prosecutor. It is the fruition of damnable promise, the execution of malignant threats that the graft prosecutors had grown weary of hearing. . . . . .

"And the first effect of this crisis is to consolidate public opinion against the criminals, their tools, and their allies. There shall be no more middle ground, no more zone of gray between the black of corruption and the white of reform. Not any longer can smug men of limping morals and defective conscience approve the prosecution in theory and disapprove its practise because, forsooth, it prosecutes and therefore 'hurts business.' Who is not for the graft prosecution is for the criminals it is driving to the penitentiary.

"Public opinion sees now clearly enough that Haas, the assassin, was but the same kind of tool as the Claudianes brothers, who tried to kill Gallagher with dynamite. Haas revealed the fact that he had principals who furnished the proximate cause of this crime. If he had not killed himself—did he kill himself?—he would have told the names of those principals. They would have been familiar names."

The Call goes on to dot the i's and cross the t's in District-Attorney Langdon's bitter reference to "the slanderous, lying, boughten press," which he says "should now be satisfied, since it has accomplished what it set out to accomplish, namely, bringing about assassination." It seems that Heney and the graft prosecutors generally are not in the good graces of such San Francisco

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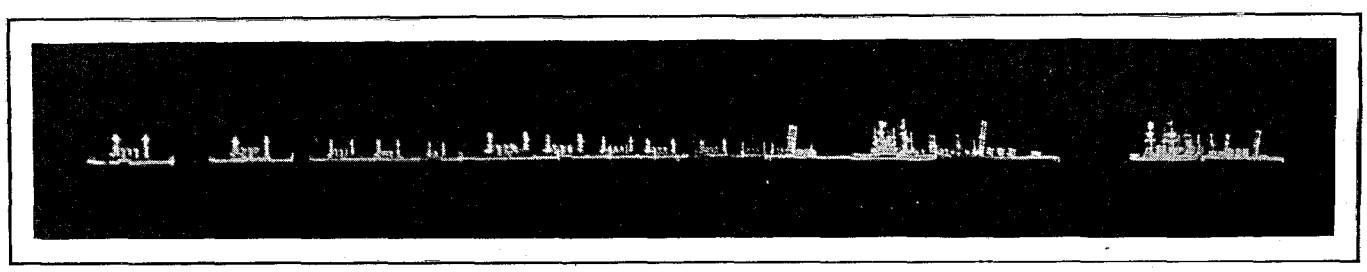


Courtesy of A. A. Vantine & Co., New York.

NIGHT ILLUMINATION OF THE AMERICAN AND JAPANESE FLEETS IN THE HARBOR OF YOKOHAMA.

papers as Mr. Hearst's *Examiner*, *The Globe*, *The Chronicle*, *The Wasp*, *The News-Letter*, *Town Talk*, and *The Argonaut*. Says *The Call*, after cataloging these publications:

"These newspapers and such as these did for Haas what Hearst's papers did for Czolgosz. They made him see in Heney one whose death would please an element of the community not numerous but wealthy and powerful. They turned his mind to murder. They made it easy for the proximate and moving cause of this crime to affect him. . . . . .

"But not murder, nor dynamiting, nor kidnaping, nor jury bribing, nor any other evil will suffice to check the prosecution. The last case will be tried. Every indicted man must face his jury—and it will be easier hereafter than it has been to get honest juries. Justice is enthroned again."

So bitter was the feeling against *The Examiner* immediately after the attempted murder that its office was protected by a cordon of police. "Ever since the brave, patriotic men who have led the graft prosecution refused to allow William Randolph Hearst to place a man of his exclusive selection in the Mayor's chair to succeed Eugene E. Schmitz, Hearst has used *The Examiner* as a weapon for the crippling of the graft prosecution," says *The Call*, which goes on to describe *The Examiner's* "A. Mutt" cartoons, which it believes capable of "inflaming weak minds to murder." We read:

"During April, May, and June the Mutt pictures depicted Heney in every posture of humiliation that a mind ingenious in scurrility could conceive. In July the Mutt pictures of 'Beany' were reenforced by the story of the $30,000 fee which, it was insinuated, but never directly charged, Heney had received for corrupt services to the Contra Costa Water Company. 'Special Prosecutor Beany may have to grant himself immunity,' said the Mutt artist, and editorially Heney was ordered to explain the alleged fee or suffer dismissal from office. . . . . .

"On July 29 a cartoon by Chopin represented Heney in a particularly brutal fashion with a padlock on his lips, while the Mutt artist showed Heney as a bird being brought down in flight by a blunderbuss. *The Examiner* should be particularly proud of that sinister cartoon. Who knows how long Morris Haas brooded over it?"

Yet after the shooting *The Examiner* paid tribute to Heney as a "brave," "intrepid," and "fearless" prosecutor, and insisted that his assassin "must be punished swiftly." *The Chronicle* also deplores this "appalling crime," and mourns that San Francisco "can not escape suffering from this occurrence as it will be represented in the press of the world." The Oakland *Tribune*, another California paper which has questioned the motives as well as the methods of the antigraft prosecutions, asserts that "the law itself was assailed when Heney was shot." To quote it further:

"The crime has precipitated an unlooked-for and wholly unnecessary crisis in the prosecution of the graft cases. It has placed a bloody stain on the judicial annals of the State and tragically interrupted a trial that is being watched with deep interest in all parts of the country. It has added private assassination to the multitude of side issues already imported or projected into the graft trials. It has given fresh provocation for popular resentment, added fresh fuel to the dying fires of passion and prejudice."

Most of the outside comment seems to accept the theory of private vengeance as the explanation of Haas's crime, rather than the suggestion of conspiracy conveyed in his alleged confession. It is said that until Mr. Heney challenged his fitness to serve as a juror not even Haas's own family knew he was an ex-convict. "Heney ruined me," he is quoted as saying; "I would not have brought four children into the world to bear such a brand if I had known that the fact I was an ex-convict would become known."

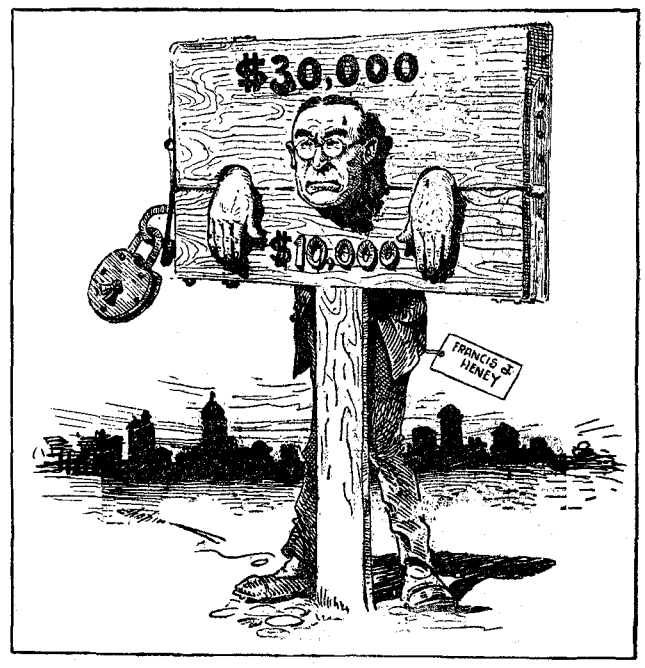
BRYAN IS WILLING

MR. BRYAN, who in *The Commoner* calls the outcome of the election "the mystery of 1908," has moved the press to mixt emotions by his statement that "If the Democratic party and the contingencies demanded it I would again become a candidate." This declaration occurs in an interview reported from San Antonio, in the course of which he also profest a preference for private life, and said that he would not refuse a seat in the Senate if the legislature of Nebraska should see fit to elect him.

The anti-Bryan organs among the Democratic papers seem deeply pained by this evidence of continued receptivity in Mr. Bryan's attitude toward the Presidential nomination, after they had announced his "elimination."

"For some hallucinations there is no cure," exclaims the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), which admits, however, that what it calls the Bryan hallucination is not confined to Mr. Bryan. We read:

"As his case has gone from the acute to the chronic, argument is of no avail and contradiction makes him none the less positive. What he was before his third defeat, he is now, plus a little more so. The delusion that Democracy has not another of his fathom



ONE OF THE EXAMINER'S CARTOONS OF HENEY.

(When Mr. Heney challenged Mr. Hearst to debate on an open platform Mr. Hearst replied in the columns of his *Examiner* as follows: "I have no doubt that Mr. Heney would be glad to meet anybody who is respectable, but nobody who is respectable wants to meet him. Let Mr. Heney speak, not from a platform, but from a pillory, where he belongs.")

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to do its business is far from self-created. And Mr. Bryan is far from monopolizing it."

If he is again the Democratic candidate for President, says the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), the responsibility will rest wholly upon the Democratic politicians, and more particularly upon the Democratic leaders in the South. It adds ironically:

CUBA'S SECOND PRESIDENT.

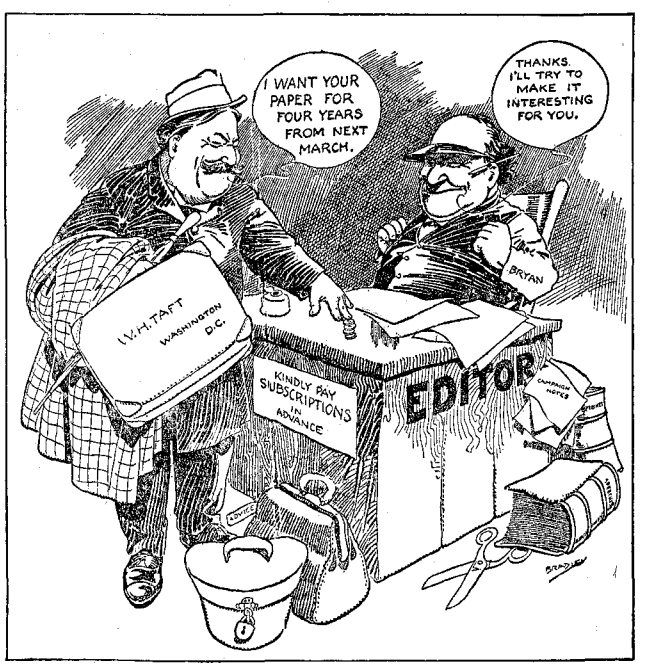
"Of course he will take the nomination for President again if he can get it. What is a fourth defeat to a man who has already been thrice defeated, but who has so successfully capitalized the prestige of his leadership that it yields him an income of $50,000 or $60,000 a year in profits from his newspaper, his writings, and his lectures?"

On the other hand, the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), a paper which supported Mr. Bryan loyally in the campaign, reiterates that "the policies for which Bryan stands are the measures which command the approval of the great majority of Democrats." While admitting it improbable that he will be the candidate four years from now the *Citizen* goes on to say:

"The relation of Mr. Bryan to the organized Democracy is not correctly understood by the papers that wish to have him declare forthwith that he will not run again for the Presidency. . . . . .

"The experience of four years ago has evidently taught them nothing. They still reason as they did when Parker was nominated, altho it might well have been expected, in the light of that experience, that the folly of a distinctively anti-Bryan movement would be evident to nearly everybody. . . . . .

"What, however, is perceived by every regular Democrat, who has given serious attention to the subject, is that the Democratic party as a whole can not be persuaded to turn its face toward the past, nor repudiate the leader who has been instrumental in preventing it from undergoing disintegration under the combined attacks of Socialism, Hearstism, and so much of the money power as would like to convert it into a mere foil for Republicanism."


I WANT YOUR PAPER FOR FOUR YEARS FROM NEXT MARCH.
THANKS. I'LL TRY TO MAKE IT INTERESTING FOR YOU.
W.H. TAFT WASHINGTON D.C.
BRYAN
KINDLY PAY SUBSCRIPTIONS IN ADVANCE
EDITOR

NOW LET MR. TAFT DO THE HANDSOME THING.
— Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

CUBA TO TRY AGAIN

WHILE the tumultuous boiling over of the political kettle in the Cuban Republic for the last few years has required a small army of United-States troops and a provisional government to hold the lid down with any degree of steadiness, less strenuous times are now promised. The orderliness and enthusiasm of the recent general elections, which resulted in the choice of José Miguel Gomez, the Liberal candidate, for president, are almost universally received by the American press as an augury that Cuba is prepared at last to assume control of her own affairs, and ready for the restoration of constitutional government.

"The conduct of the election gives evidence that the Cubans, more than any other of the Latin republicans, are finding themselves," says the Washington *Post*, and the Philadelphia *Record* is convinced that the elections "undoubtedly will prove a signal for evacuation on the part of the United States." Both statements seem to be characteristic of American comment. One or two of the press, however, take the occasion to toot the fog-horn and can see nothing through the mist save revolution and final annexation. As the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* puts it, if the present experiment fails, "Cuba will without doubt be formally annexed and given a government like that of Porto Rico." The personality of the new President is marked by adventure and romance. The Philadelphia *Press* says of him:

"He is a man of force, ability, and capacity for leadership. He represents the colored substratum of the island. He comes from the province of Santiago, where the colored plantation laborer is relatively strongest. He is the lineal heir of the closing days of the Cuban insurrection. It began with the educated white Cuban leading the colored men of town and plantation. It ended with plantation hands, led almost solely by colored commanders."

General Gomez has already announced as part of his administrative policy "the promotion of immigration from Spain and Italy to the intent of developing the agricultural resources of the island, the establishment of agricultural banks, the enactment of labor legislation, and the development and maintenance of highways."

The Philadelphia *Press* discusses the new political situation in Cuba in greater length:

"There are two significant facts in connection with the Cuban general elections on Saturday—the general participation of the voters and the decisive character of the result, which leaves no legitimate room for a contest. Issues between the two parties there were practically none, notwithstanding the differences which naturally arise from the conflicting interests of the sugar- and tobacco-growers, the real struggle having been on men and not measures. The triumph of General Gomez, the Liberal candidate for President, may be considered, therefore, as a purely personal one. He was a candidate before, when Palma was chosen, and, like his Conservative opponent at the election on Saturday, is a veteran of the war of liberation. His success was not unexpected, for at the municipal elections in August the returns showed that where the Liberals were not divided into opposing factions they commanded a majority of the electors. At the more important election for Presidential and Congressional electors these factional divisions were healed, with the result that the party carried its ticket in all of the six provinces.

"The other point of interest in connection with the Cuban elections is that this time there was no general abstention from voting on the part of the people, as on the occasion of the last Presidential contest. It is estimated that fully 70 per cent. of the registered voters exercised their right of suffrage, and as the registration is compulsory, not voluntary, this proportion compares very favorably with countries more accustomed to the machinery of self-government."

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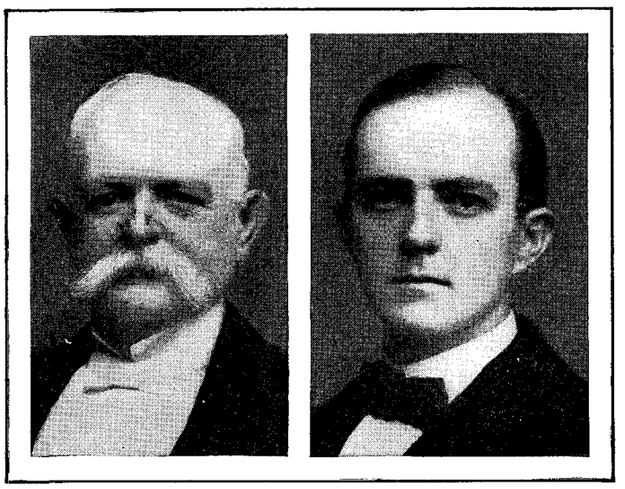
SOUTHERN FINGERS AND TRIGGERS

STREET duels between citizens of substance and standing, such as that which ended the career of ex-Senator Carmack, are "typical" of the South, but not "characteristic" of it, asserts *The Times-Dispatch* of Richmond, Va. Explaining this distinction the Virginia paper goes on to say that the circumstances of Mr. Carmack's death were typical of the section, since they "could hardly have occurred elsewhere"; but that they were not "characteristic," inasmuch as they did not reflect truly "the temper, the spirit, and the principles of the present-day South." *The Times-Dispatch* finds support for this contention in the fact that the tone of the Southern press comment is not complacent. After quoting condemnatory phrases from the Norfolk *Landmark*, the Fredericksburg *Journal*, and the Bristol *Herald-Courier*, it asks: "Is this the language with which men calmly appraise what is characteristic of them?" "We venture to submit," it continues, "that homicide in whatever form is not 'characteristic' of the present-day South, and that modern public sentiment among us does not sustain the man who shoots down his enemy in the duello or in any assassinatory burlesque upon it."



COL. DUNCAN BROWN COOPER. MR. ROBIN J. COOPER.

FATHER AND SON WHO FIGURED IN THE SHOOTING OF EX-SENATOR CARMACK.

The Baltimore *American* adds its repudiation of the idea that the Carmack tragedy represents the temper of the South. To quote:

"To seek to arraign the Southern people because of the hot-headed propensity of some members of that section is illogical and unfair. It can be said for the South that its criminal records are less marked by assassination, except in cases where a supposed sense of honor dictates the act, than any other section of the country. The South, upon the whole, is orderly and law-abiding."

These defensive paragraphs are prompted by homilies in the Northern press on the subject of Southern lawlessness—homilies which, according to *The Times-Dispatch*, are nevertheless "much more restrained, broad-minded, and free from the holier-than-thou point of view than could have been imagined even five years ago."

FEWER RAILROAD ACCIDENTS—The butchery record of American railway accidents is reported to be unusually light for the year ending June 30, 1908. The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for this period shows 3,764 persons killed and 68,989 injured. As compared with the previous year, when there were 5,000 killed and 76,286 wounded, the new figures are taken in many quarters as evidence of more careful railway management. It would thus seem that the popular outcry at the time of last year's report has been carefully considered by the railroads. On the other hand, the greatly diminished passenger traffic due to financial and business depression is cited by some observers as a significant factor in the result. The Philadelphia *Press* compares the latest American records with English and European standards, thus:

"For the first time in American railroading the number of accidents to passengers begins to approach English and European standards when allowance is made for longer travel, greater risks, and greater carelessness from passengers in this country.

"The great slaughter in this country is on the track from trespassers. This is out of all proportion greater than in any other country, simply and solely because the law is not enforced by the local police or public opinion, and trespassers freely use railroad tracks as if they were open roads instead of being arrested and convicted for every trespass.

"The deaths of employees are nearly twice as great as in England."

THE COMING TRUST ERA

ON the witness-stand last week in the suit brought by the Government to dissolve the Standard Oil Company Mr. John D. Rockefeller held the attention of the whole country with his version of the story which has already been told so dramatically by less sympathetic chroniclers. Of the many lessons which the press draw from his testimony none is more significant than that which presents the trust idea as a sound one and the trust movement as only just begun. Says the New York *Globe*:

"If Mr. Rockefeller is right in his principal contentions the trust movement may be deemed as just begun, and we may foresee the practical extinction of competition in every leading industry.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER ON HIS WAY TO THE COURT-ROOM.

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Writing one hundred and fifty years ago, when small corporations first began to compete with individuals or partnerships, Adam Smith declared that the corporation, with its stock and directors, could not hope to gain much ground because it was inherent in men to manage more diligently their own property than the property of others—that the corporation officers would surely be beaten by individuals or partnerships. Time has played sad havoc with this confident prediction of the foremost economist of his time. . . . . .

"Similarly, twenty-five years ago, when the Standard Oil Company and the Sugar Trust set the example of combination, Andrew Carnegie, then an individual producer, ridiculed the trust idea as preposterous. . . . . .

"Mr. Rockefeller says in substance that the trust idea is a sound one—that the large concern, instead of being at a disadvantage, possesses advantages that law can not take away from it—that it is possible through second and third hands, to conduct a ramifying and extended business with the maximum of efficiency. . . . If this is true it is obviously of minor importance to consider what offenses the Standard and other trusts commit. If they are able to conquer without special privilege, the withdrawal of all special privilege from them and the most industrious adjustment of the square-deal harness will not revive the old competition."

If the trust is here to stay, continues *The Globe*, "we must encourage investment in trust securities by the masses of the people, for without such investment we should lose that diffusion of wealth which is the best guaranty for the perpetuity of our institutions."

MAGAZINES "GOING DRY"—"So far as their advertising sections are concerned, our great magazines are rapidly 'going dry,'" asserts *The Sunday-School Times* (Philadelphia), after an investigation of some sixty of our popular monthly and weekly publications. In this investigation "strictly agricultural and other class papers, whether trade or religious publications, were not considered, it being the purpose to limit this inquiry to the secular magazine of general interest." Of the sixty editors who were asked whether their periodicals accepted or refused advertisements of intoxicating liquors, forty put themselves on record as absolutely excluding such advertisements. While the list does not approach completeness, *The Sunday-School Times* claims for it that it is typical. The forty magazines which describe themselves as "total abstainers" so far as their advertising pages are concerned are:

All-Story,
American Boy,
American Magazine,
Arena,
Argosy,
Century,
Circle,
Collier's,
Country Life in America,
Current Literature,
Delineator,
Designer,
Everybody's Magazine,
Garden Magazine,
Good Housekeeping,
Housekeeper,
Housewife,
Ladies' Home Journal,
Ladies' World,
LITERARY DIGEST,
Living Age,
McClure's Magazine,
Modern Priscilla,
Munsey's Magazine,
New Idea Woman's Magazine,
New England Magazine,
Ocean,
Outlook,
Railroad Man's Magazine,
Review of Reviews,
Saturday Evening Post,
Scrap-Book,
St. Nicholas,
Suburban Life,
Success Magazine,
Uncle Remus's Magazine,
Woman's Home Companion,
Woman's Magazine,
World To-day,
Youth's Companion.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

EMPEROR WILLIAM is in urgent need of a Secretary Loeb.—*Chicago News.*

THE German Emperor needs a big stick and an ample Ananias club.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

As Judge Taft is tired out, his friends are thoughtfully selecting his cabinet for him.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

THE Pullman Company reports a net surplus of $1,790,567 for the year. This explains the porter's pitying smile.—*Buffalo Express.*

SENATOR ELKINS's scheme to get a family tree may be his modest contribution to the general plan of reforestation.—*Chicago News.*

A THREE months' tour ought to enable Chancellor Day to discover that there are countries much worse than this.—*Washington Star.*

ANNOUNCEMENT that France is to have simplified spelling implies also that the shrug is to be limited to one shoulder.—*Buffalo Express.*

THE Republicans must count on running the government permanently. They expect to take Root in the senate.—*Florida Times-Chronicle.*

Now the port of Boston is to have an examiner of tea. Wasn't it something like that which once made trouble down there?—*Detroit Free Press.*

COLONEL COOPER must be convinced by this time that he adopted a very unsatisfactory method of keeping his name out of print.—*Washington Star.*

GETTING SMALLER.
—Ketten in the New York *World*.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.
—Coffman in the Boston *Herald*.

AMERICAN IMPRESSIONS OF THE KAISER.

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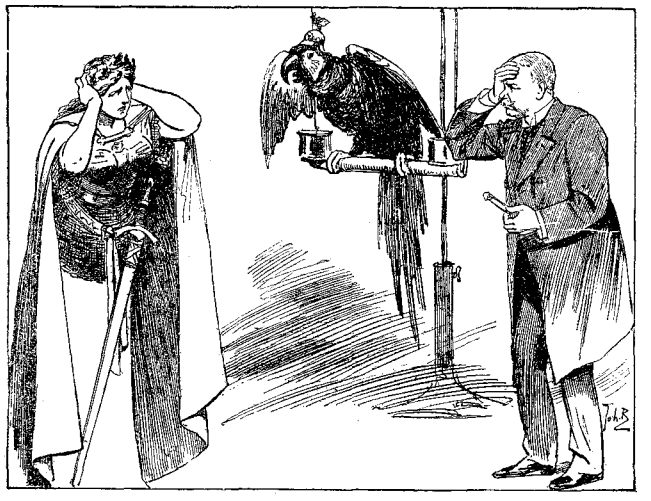
THE KAISER UNDER THE FLAIL

IN spite of the Kaiser's promise to his Chancellor at their last interview that he would confine his future activities within limits proper to a constitutional monarchy, the German people are not satisfied, says the *Berliner Tageblatt*, that they have received adequate pledges for their sovereign's good behavior in the future. "He has only yielded, against his will, to the necessities of the moment."

A glance at the flaming utterances of the German papers shows that it is no lash of velvet that is chastening the Kaiser for his unfortunate adventure into journalism. There is not a voice raised in his vindication. Prince von Buelow tries with true loyalty to divert popular indignation and direct it against himself, but William has thoroughly roused the temper of his subjects. They resent the conversation reported in the London *Daily Telegraph* in which he divulged his naval plans for influence in the Pacific; declared that he, but not his people, are friends of England, and that he proved his friendship at the time of the Boer war. Not a single paper of Germany has spared him; in the opening meeting of the Reichstag, every single party appeared with a petition or an interpellation demanding an explanation of the Chancellor, but really directing their wrath against his master. The German monarchy has never been held up to the criticism of the German people with such merciless boldness.

It is taken as a sign of the people's impatience that when Prince Eitel Frederick went to Hamm with Mr. Delbruck, Minister of Commerce, to meet a delegation of miners after the recent accident, the Prince was hissed, the course of his automobile was blocked, and the "Marseillaise" sung by the indignant crowd who blamed the Government inspectors for the death of the three hundred and sixty miners. This we learn from the dispatches, one of which also relates that when the Kaiser heard a report of the Reichstag and learned that he was criticized and ridiculed in every public place and in every drawing-room, he uttered a shout of fury, and bringing down his clenched fist upon the table exclaimed: "For all that, I'll do exactly what I choose." "All that" means his being made the target for the criticism of all patriotic Germans



GERMANY.—"I wish to heaven, Chancellor, you'd stop your parrot's gabble." —*Amsterdammer.*

who regard as a "national misfortune," writes Dr. Leo Leipziger, in the weekly *Roland von Berlin*, "the Kaiser's interference in controversial politics and his trend toward absolutism." The Doctor thinks that the European Powers are more afraid of the "Prussian Peril" than either the "American Peril" or the "Yellow Peril." The Kaiser's dangerous policy is based upon "his changing personal moods." "The Prussian Peril," "embodied in the person of the Emperor," has brought Germany to a condition of isolation among the Powers "which has no parallel in history excepting the isolation of Napoleon I. on St. Helena."

Maximilian Harden is still more outspoken in his *Zukunft* (Berlin), and declares that "it is unprecedented that a monarch who wishes to remain on the throne should destroy all confidence in himself and should force the people to see that he is incapable of

THE FUTURE RULER OF GERMANY.

Prince Wilhelm Friedrich, the grandson of the Kaiser. He was born on the Fourth of July, 1900.

discharging the simplest political tasks." August Bebel, in the *Vorwaerts*, expresses disgust with the failure of the Reichstag to take sterner measures, but consoles himself that the debate, futile as it seemed, "is merely the skirmish before the battle." He advises his comrades to give no support to Sydow's budget until the country receives satisfaction for the present muddle. The Reichstag should have formulated "a national protest against absolutism," says the Radical *Tageblatt* (Berlin). A sneering writer in the *Koelnische Zeitung* professes still "to love this crowned idealist with his romantic aberrations," "this traveling, speechifying, telegraphing Kaiser with his eternal restlessness, his swashbuckler noisiness, and confidence in the grace of God." "The Kaiser's action," thinks the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* (Berlin), "is the most painful exposé that has been made since the founding of the Empire." "Another specimen of the Kaiser's impulsive irresponsibility," says the *Freisinnige Zeitung* (Berlin). The *National Zeitung* (Berlin) thinks it high time "for the Kaiser's personal policy and that of the German Empire to be harmoniously adjusted."

Many of the German papers suggest a remedy for the possibility of more such happenings. The constitution must be changed, proposes the Radical *Tageblatt*, quoted above, in one of a series of articles on the subject, while the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which tries to revive the Bismarckian tradition and was formerly the organ of the Iron Chancellor, demands explicit guaranties from the Reichstag and the Kaiser that no such thing shall happen again. In an article entitled "No Half Measures" we read:

"We must bear in mind that we are not dealing with an isolated and exceptional incident, but with a long series of personal inter-

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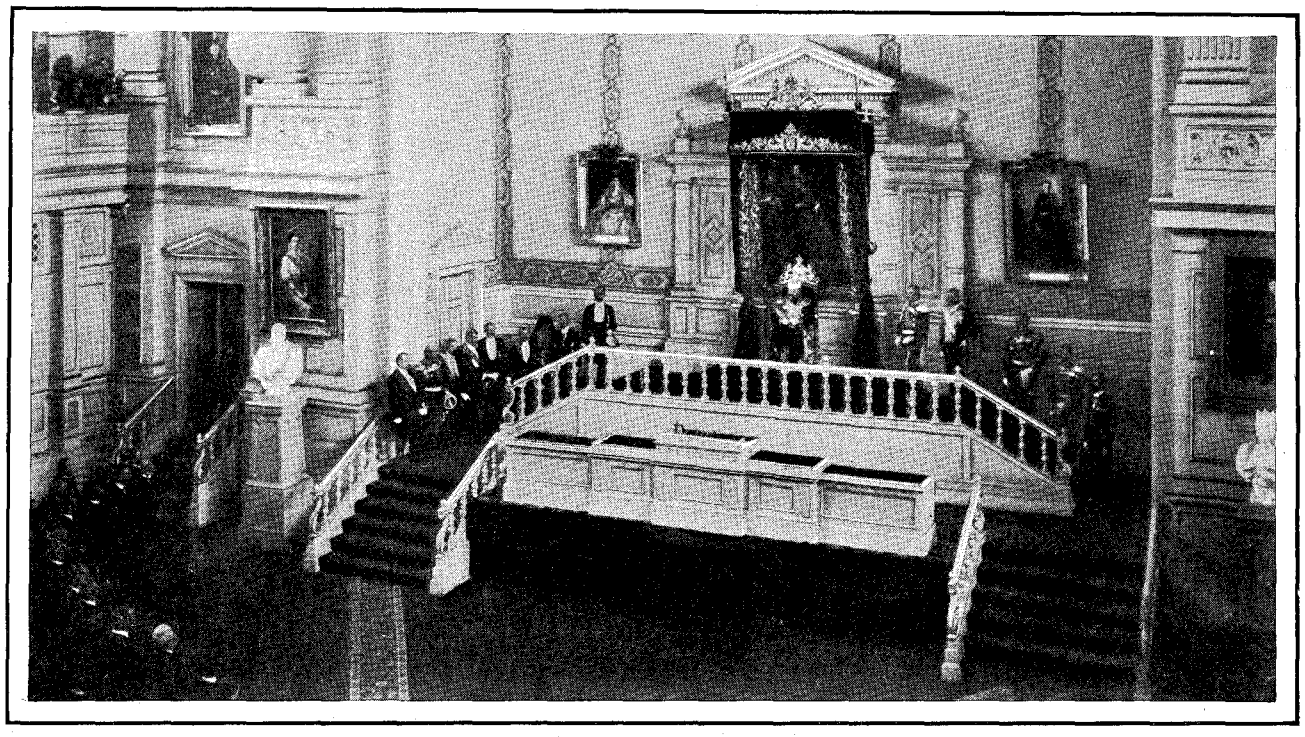

FERDINAND PROCLAIMING THE INDEPENDENCE OF BULGARIA.

ferences on the part of the sovereign, from which the country has suffered for the past twenty years, and from the continuance of which we are likely to suffer much more serious inconveniences. The people after their recent experiences feel that they should not be called upon to incur further responsibilities of the sort. Such tricks ought not to be played upon a highly cultivated, energetic, and progressive people of more than 60,000,000 souls. We demand formal guaranties to this effect from the parties concerned. This is the main thing."

In a long letter to the Manchester *Guardian* Theodor Barth, the noted German publicist, and formerly editor of *Die Nation*, comes to the conclusion that

"The relations between the Kaiser and the German people must be put on a more rational basis. The more influence the democratic forces of the population gain over the Government and our rulers the better will friendship between Germany and England and the peace of Europe be secured."

Much gratification is felt in London at the Kaiser's expressions of personal good-will toward England. But the sudden paroxysm of fury which has seized the German public mind seems almost unintelligible to Englishmen. The London *Times* wonders why Germany is to station in the Baltic and North Sea a lot of ships with low coal-capacity with a view to operations in the Pacific. *The Spectator* (London) thinks that if the Kaiser supplied a plan of campaign in the Boer War to England he could not have "resisted the temptation to supply a similar plan of campaign to General Botha." The whole case is summed up with a great deal of consideration for the German sovereign in the words of *The Saturday Review* (London), which wonders if the Kaiser, "who, thinking to sow good seed, sowed the wind," can "ride the whirlwind he has reaped." German annoyance can be understood, but, this paper asks, "what have Englishmen or English papers to complain of?" He is impetuous, perhaps, but absolutely sincere, and "the whole of his career has shown his earnest desire to live on good terms with this country."

The French papers comment at large upon the matter but not in a very serious tone. The *Éclair* (Paris) hopes the Kaiser will in future choose his interlocutors or interviewers better, before "he opens his heart and confides to the press his eloquence as a crowned journalist." "Personal power in the Kaiser is committing suicide," says Mr. Jaurès in *Humanité*, "by making mere ciphers of its subordinates." "We may now amuse ourselves by glorying over the failure of a personal régime and plume ourselves on our republicanism," cries the *Lanterne* (Paris). "The incident is so fantastic, so incredible, that we are inclined to think it a canard, and when we see the rating they are giving the head offender," writes the *Radical* (Paris), "it shakes our faith in the steadiness of the mighty German mind." The *Action* (Paris) rejoices that in "feudal Germany public opinion speaks out at the moment with such refreshing frankness."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A GERMAN CURE FOR OUR TRUST EVIL

THE startling fact that American commerce is controlled and to some extent crippled by the exclusion of competition and the creation of what are practically monopolies is dawning on the European mind. Monopolies, unless they be government monopolies, are absolutely medieval monstrosities, says Councilor-of-State Beermann, in the *Preussische Jahrbuecher* (Berlin). This writer quotes copiously from the well-known articles in *Everybody's Magazine*, Ida Tarbell's "History of the Standard Oil Company," and the Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and proves to his own satisfaction that all our legislation of an anti-trust character has so far proved absolutely futile. These trusts continue to control $20,000,000,000 of the national wealth. He comes to the conclusion that the only way out of the difficulty is for the nation to own the railways. He asks:

"Are we right in concluding that the commercial future of America will be calamitous? By no means. America has the means by which to shake off her nightmare and is well on her way to avail herself of it. Garfield's idea that the trust evil can only be done away with by destroying its basis is sound and true. Everybody will admit that the great collective trusts, not including patentees and the possessors of lands which yield raw material, have as their prime basis the control of the transport agencies and that the various States have so far proved powerless to restrict the railroad companies to a non-discriminating tariff. There is therefore only one way, the *ultima ratio reipublicæ*, the last resort of the republic, and that is Federal ownership of the railroads. Here is the sole means of giving fair play to the competition of all. That this way will be taken in a very short time is in my judgment absolutely certain. We can not of course predict that the Federal ownership of transport agencies by sea and land will be made the law in the United States during

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the incumbency of the next President, yet we feel quite confident that it will come sooner or later. It is indeed the only practical measure that can be adopted against the trust evil."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A GOOD WORD FOR CZAR FERDINAND

THE recent movements in the Balkan Peninsula have produced a vast improvement in the situation there, declares Col. Percy H. H. Massy (late British Vice-Consul at Varna), in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London). Turkey has really suffered nothing but a moral injury, for "she has lost no territory over which she exercised direct authority." Bulgaria was perfectly justifiable in proclaiming her independence in accordance with the maxim *La force prime le droit*—might makes right. Had Bulgaria not had a powerful army she would not have cared to risk incurring the displeasure of the Concert of Powers that signed the Berlin Treaty. "Bulgaria has ventured to realize her ambition to become an independent monarchy because she possesses a well-equipped and, in proportion to her population, large army, in which every able-bodied man is anxious to serve his country." With the other countries, such as Servia and Montenegro, who rail out against King Ferdinand it is merely a case of sour grapes, says Colonel Massy. This writer handles his subject in a highly optimistic and charitable tone. He clears both Germany and Austria from the charge of pursuing sinister intrigues against Turkey in the Balkans. "The withdrawal of her troops from Novi Bazar is strong testimony that Austria has no designs against Turkey." Of Germany he writes:

"The suggestion that German interests have been advanced by the recent annexation and declaration of independence will not bear examination. Germany's influence in the Near East has, on the contrary, received a decided check, for Turkey no longer feels the same friendship and confidence; the greatest sufferers, Montenegro and Servia, are anxious to take any opportunity which may arise; while Bulgaria, no more friendly in reality to German influence in Macedonia than heretofore, holds ready her powerful army to assist in driving back a German advance which might seek in the future to clear the way to Salonica."

WOMEN DRILLING FOR THE SERVIAN ARMY.

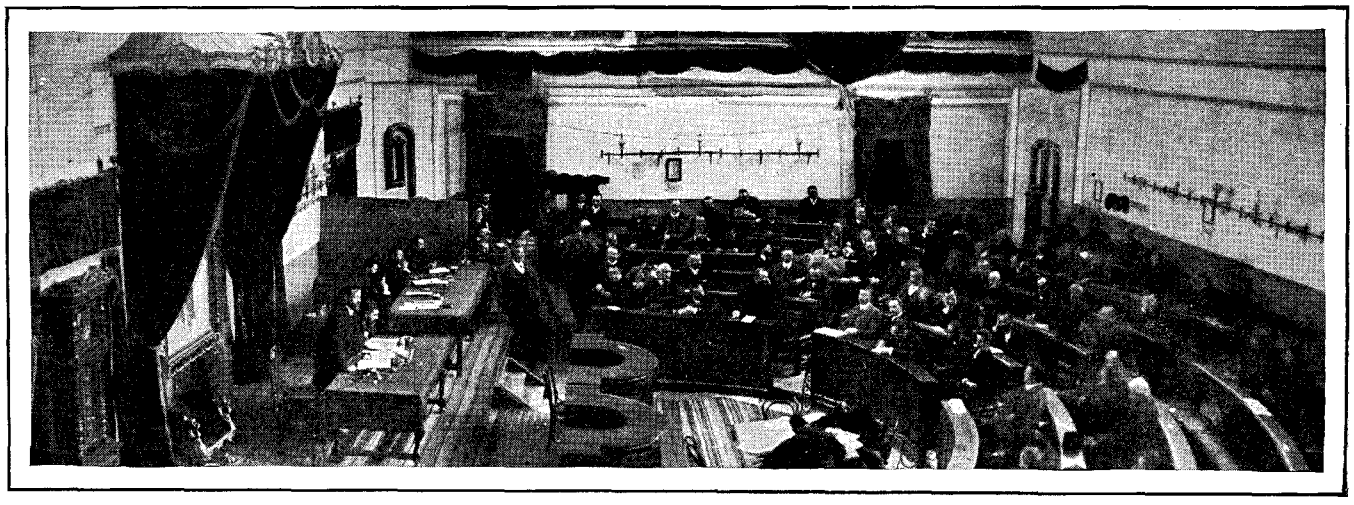
They are part of the new "League of Death" formed for national defense. It was started by a woman of 62 years who has four children and nine grandchildren in the army. Some of these recruits seem a trifle afraid of their own weapons, and from their aim appear to be drilling to repel an invasion of balloons. They wear the national colors, surmounted by a metallic skull and crossbones.

Ferdinand of Bulgaria has acted with statesmanlike wisdom as well as patriotic courage and has effectually checked German encroachment and also put a stop to Pan-Slavism in the Balkans, which would have arrested the advancement of civilization and liberty, eventually reducing the Peninsula to the position of a Russian province. The writer thus summarizes these points:

"The net result of recent events in the Near East, therefore, if no fresh complications appear, is that the aspirations for a Southern Pan-Slav union and German influence in the Balkans have received a considerable check; Turkey gains a material advantage in the withdrawal of the Austrian troops; the prospects of a better understanding between Turkey and her neighbors on the north are improved; and the chances of a pacific settlement of the Macedonian question are far greater than at any time since the Powers began, now more than five years ago, actively to interfere in the administration of that province."

The importance of Bulgaria under Ferdinand, a brave soldier as well as an astute politician, must meet with frank recognition on the part of the Powers at the coming conference in which, doubtless, the Treaty of Berlin will be dealt with as an utterly inadequate and quite obsolete compact. He concludes with these statements:

"If, and when, a European conference assembles, its first duty will be to take stock of the actual situation in the Balkans, of the growth of national life in Bulgaria, and of the progress which that



THE SERVIAN SKUPSHTINA VOTING $3,000,000 FOR WAR SUPPLIES.

The next day after this picture was taken the photographer was arrested while trying to photograph a bridge on the Servian frontier.

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country has made in civilization, in education, and, let it be added, in the art of war. It will have to say whether Bulgaria has not vindicated her right to independence and to take her place among the sovereign nations of Europe. The Bulgarians are a small people, but they have all the elements of greatness, a love of liberty, a love of knowledge, capabilities of self-government, and capabilities also to make great sacrifices to retain what they have won. Europe, and least of all Great Britain, can not pretend forever to keep them in leading-strings. The Treaty of Berlin has served its purpose, *tant bien que mal;* the time has come for the revision of its provisions in the face of new conditions."

ENGLAND'S DANGER FROM AIR-SHIPS

ENGLAND has for almost ten centuries been free from foreign invasion. Her last battle-field was the scene of a domestic conflict. Napoleon threatened the island kingdom and desired to do for her as he had done for so many continental lands—soak her soil in blood and strew her corn-fields with human bones. But the land "set in a silver sea" baffled his plans. The question is now being raised as to the insular safety of Great Britain at a time when Wright and Zeppelin are accomplishing so much in navigating the air. This question is being very seriously discust by some English publicists, and Maj. B. Baden-Powell, who is vice-president of the (English) Aeronautical Society, has written an article in *The Westminster Review* (London) in which he strongly emphasizes England's peril. He thinks that the low-flying gasless machine might easily be utilized, under a favoring wind, to land an army of some foreign Power in Kent, Sussex, or other counties of the south coast. In discussing this question he remarks that high-flying dirigibles are easily disabled by shot, but adds:

"There is, however, the other method which seems to me that most likely to be of real use, at all events in the early days of aerial navigation, yet it is one that has seldom been referred to in writings or discussions on the subject. This is the use of a swiftly moving small machine skimming over the ground and seldom rising to any height except to clear such obstacles as trees and houses. Such a machine should prove invaluable in war. For reconnoitering it may be compared to the cavalry horse, but with the following advantages: it would be far speedier, could go across any country whatever, taking walls, rivers, and other obstacles 'in its stride,' it could probably carry two or three men, so that one could devote his whole attention to observation, and it could *when necessary* rise to obtain a distant view.

"As for vulnerability, the air-car would be no worse than the horse, and if the seats and engines were rendered bullet-proof, it could hardly be brought down by rifle fire. For reconnaissance, for dispatch delivery, for raids into the enemy's territory, such a means of transport would be unsurpassed."

He thinks that in this lies the vulnerability of England's insular position, and appeals to his fellow countrymen to be on their guard. These are his words:

"What valid reason is there why, within a few years' time, a foreign nation should not be able to dispatch a fleet of a thousand aerial machines, each carrying two or three armed men and able to come across to our shores and land, not necessarily on the coast, but at any desired inland place? The majority of the men could be landed while the flyers could be sent back for further supplies. No defense seems possible against invasion by such a fleet, since, like a swarm of locusts, its destination can not be guessed, and, after settling, it may rise again and swoop down on some fresh place, while an hour later it may have returned to its base, having wrought havoc in the district of its descent.

"All this may sound like a flight of fancy, but let us remember that Wright has already accomplished flights, with a passenger, of double the distance across the Channel. Let us bear in mind, too, that 10,000 such machines would probably not cost much more than one modern battle-ship. The only system of defense that I can see is (Irish tho it may sound) to form a similar fleet to attack the homes of those that dare to visit our shores unasked.

"Then let us be prepared. It is not enough for our naval and military authorities to shirk the matter by saying that they do not consider it likely to be serious. The question is whether there is any sort of *possibility* of this mode of warfare developing into one of importance. If there is, it demands our most serious consideration, and the British taxpayer must put his hand in his pocket and provide the wherewithal to place us at least on a par with any foreign nation which attempts to form a large aerial fleet."

SPAIN'S COMMERCIAL RESURRECTION

"MISFORTUNE is good for everything" is a French proverb quoted in the *Tour de Monde* (Paris) apropos of the lesson taught to Spain by her disastrous struggle with the United States. "Stript of her last remaining colonies," says François Crastre in that valuable weekly, "she now looks for no help but what she finds within herself. And as her resources are by no means boundless, she occupies herself in improving to the utmost those she has and in creating new ones."

Thus it comes to pass that Spain is turning to account her uncultivated lands. She is raising cattle on an unprecedented scale, and emigration, which was seriously diminishing her population, has sensibly declined. Her financial condition has improved, and Barcelona, the seaport of Catalonia, has outstript Genoa and Marseilles. Of Spain's agricultural development in the North, South, and Central regions this writer says:

"For a long time Spain has been a mere tributary to the rest of Europe in industry and commerce. She is now making every effort to throw off this heavy yoke. At all points of the peninsula land is being bought up, and the cultivation of the ground long abandoned is resumed. The plains of Galicia and Estremadura, so long mere desert, are now loaded with crops. The plow is turning up the high plateaus of Old Castile and the barren soil is being enriched with generous mold and costly fertilizers. In places where the traveler formerly saw nothing but sterile wastes he to-day may contemplate, not without astonishment, fields of wheat, villages, and gardens. . . . . .

"In the South, cattle-raising, the principal resource of Andalusia, has made prodigious strides, and during three days of the annual fair at Seville there were sold this year 55,000 head of cattle, the highest number ever known. Spain is beginning to show a capacity for feeding Spaniards; emigration has slackened, almost ceased. While in 1901 17,000 emigrants left their native land, the exodus dwindled to the low figure of 2,950 in 1907."

Spain has always been famous for her mineral resources, and instead of seeking eldorados across the ocean she is renewing her efforts at mining. The writer thus describes the revival of this industry:

"In the mines of Biscay the number of employees have almost doubled within five years, rising from 7,000 to 13,000, whose product augments proportionately the business of the port of Bilbao. New mines are being opened up in all directions. The soil of Spain is particularly rich in minerals of every kind, the extraction of which is being carried on by the assistance of the large foreign capital which flows into the country."

More wonderful still is the manner in which Spain is regaining her credit on the exchanges of Europe.

"This country, which has only just come out of a struggle which seemed likely to prove fatal to her life, and which deprived her of all her colonies, this country without money, has so bravely stood her trials that she is now comparatively prosperous. She has devoted herself so ardently to the work of recuperation after defeat, the incurring of debt, and the loss of territories, that she has succeeded in improving her finances and reestablishing her credit. The sympathies of the financial world are drawn out by a country, which, like Spain, manifests such vitality. Instead of falling lower in credit than she was before, Spanish debentures, which sold at 60 before the war, are now quoted almost at par. In this utilitarian age, where the greatness of a nation is calculated in figures, is it not a fact that these figures afford the best proof of the material renaissance which is going on in the Peninsula?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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ELECTROCUTION AND ELECTRIC SLEEP

THAT electrocution as practised in the United States has not yet justified itself is the conclusion of a French writer, Francis Marre, who contributes an article on this subject to *Cosmos* (Paris). He regards further study and investigation of the subject as necessary before recommending the universal adoption of this form of capital punishment, but believes that some electrical form of execution is the method of the future, if, indeed, capital punishment itself is not to be abolished. Says Mr. Marre:

"When electrocution was first thought of, and when the first trials made upon large animals appeared to show that its application to persons condemned to death was legitimate, it was thought that the ideal mode of execution had been found. Calves and oxen succumbed at once to a powerful current, and it was believed that man would not behave differently. It was quickly realized, however, . . . that the conditions were not the same; that the intensity of current necessary to determine death was not proportional solely to the weight of the body, and that it was necessary to take into account the variations of organic resistance corresponding to variations of emotivity. Only when accidental is human electrocution comparable to that of animals. The convulsions of criminals under the action of the current are as much in evidence as the muscular contractions of persons on the gallows or the guillotine. It is true that the amount of physical pain in all these cases will always be difficult to estimate. However this may be, electrocution, from which we expected wonders, has been used only a limited number of times in the United States; and other civilized countries have remained faithful to their old customs, or have replaced capital punishment by still more objectionable imprisonment. . . .

"Whatever may be the method of execution proposed, so long as it is devoid of actual brutality, the physical pain involved should not be considerable, if the shock determines immediate death, or unconsciousness and immobility followed by death within a brief period. It is not at the precise instant when a wound is inflicted, that it causes pain. On the other hand, at the moment of a capital execution, the victim is generally under the influence of a deep feeling of terror which is the chief part of his punishment, but which diminishes his physical sensitiveness, and which the most painless form of death, according to all probability, would scarcely modify, altho we have no certainty in the matter.

"This uncertainty makes it proper for us to look for a form of execution that is easier, either on account of its brevity or by the fact that it constitutes a painless transition from life to unconsciousness and death. Theoretically those in favor of the abolition of capital punishment are right; the supreme penalty . . . is a suppression, not a punishment; the utility of example does not go so far as to justify torture. Electrocution as practised in the United States has not absolutely justified itself. Nevertheless, the narratives of those that have survived lightning strokes or accidents due to industrial electricity do not mention any particularly painful sensation at the moment of the shock; this, however, as has been said, is also generally the case in violent wounds.

"For several years, following the practise of Professor Leduc, of Nantes, intermittent currents of low tension and moderately frequent interruption have been used to bring on sleep in animals. During this sleep the arterial pressure rises and the respiratory rhythm remains sensibly normal. If the voltage is now increased, breathing stops and death supervenes. Insensibly, the activity, the sensibility, and the different organic functions are suspended, one after the other. Perhaps we have here the elements of a less painful system of electrocution than the primitive process. An interesting point about this method is that we have record of at least one experiment on electric sleep in man. In 1902 Professor Leduc himself was subjected to anesthesia by intermittent currents, as reported in the work of his pupil Mlle. Robinovitch, and as recently recalled by Dr. Foveau de Courmelles, a convinced advocate of electrocution. It would appear that no harm resulted from this attempt, and therefore Dr. P. C. Petit has proposed to employ electric sleep in the palliative treatment of states of agitation in the insane. The patient, however, without feeling actual pain, has reported a somewhat disagreeable sensation. All his functions of relation (motility, language, special senses) were inhibited before consciousness disappeared, so that he observed, as it were, the progressive diminution of his own personality. This experiment, interesting as it was, was not, and could not be, pushed far enough to ascertain whether the transition from the sleep to death is absolutely insensible.

"Nevertheless, as electricity, properly applied, enables us to determine either sleep or death at will, it is probably in this direction that we must look for the capital punishment of the future, if the movement for the abolition of capital punishment is to be resisted."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENTIFIC WHALING UP TO DATE

A REMARKABLE phenomenon of recent years is the revival of whale-fishing, which we had been taught to regard as quite defunct. So it doubtless is, in its old heroic or romantic form. The occupation once partook of the nature of a sport—of adventure with more than a spice of danger. In its new form it is a business, a mechanical industry, like pork-packing. Says Frank T. Bullen, writing in *The Daily Mail* (London, October 16):

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FRANK T. BULLEN,

The writer of sea stories, who regrets that whaling has degenerated from a heroic sport into sordid butchery.

"We are confronted by a revival of the great whaling industry that bids fair to assume gigantic proportions.

"Shorn, alas, of its once heroic character! In the old days whaling was a sport that appealed to men of fine fiber, who would not have taken part in anything resembling the butchery that some people call by that great name. . . . . .

"That, however, will not do to-day. Capitalists have awakened to the fact that 'there's money in it,' and ships are being fitted out, have already been equipped, and sent forth to make prey of the ocean freeholders, and nothing has been omitted from their equipment that can make assurance of capture doubly sure. Here we have the motor-propelled boat, so silent and swift, that can get alongside a whale without his being aware of its presence; there the cordite gun, the dynamite cartridge, as well as the huge barbed harpoon, that, penetrating far into the vitals of the leviathan, leaves him no chance of life.

"Everything is reduced to a scientific minimum of disaster, and I do not see where or how the poor whale has a ghost of a chance except that man being man is liable to make a mistake at a critical time, and that will be the whale's or the machine's opportunity. But such opportunities will be very rare. . . . The new whalers have far too much confidence in their weapons, their engines, etc., to let the idiosyncrasies of the whale make any difference to them. They go into the business as the engineer does into the engine-room, prepared for a sudden emergency, but entirely confident as to the result."

Where is this strange renascence of whaling taking place? First of all, Mr. Bullen tells us, on the coasts of Newfoundland and Alaska, where whales that have never been credited with much value are made to yield, besides their oil, baleen, previously valueless, now useful for brushes, etc., boiled flesh, and desiccated bone for fertilizer. Mr. Bullen goes on:

"Quite recently I was invited to visit a specially designed vessel, built for the purpose of attacking the sperm whale without the

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intervention of boats. I did not then, nor do I now, feel very confident in the success of this enterprise, for of all sea creatures none is more sensitive to the approach of danger than the mighty cachalot. But if the vessel I saw could get within range of the biggest sperm whale that ever spouted, his doom would be sealed and the possibility of his doing any damage to his aggressors reduced almost to vanishing-point."

Why did the old American whale-fishery go to pieces? For many reasons, Mr. Bullen answers, but chiefly because the method of conducting it was antiquated, obsolete. He says:

"The American whalers were the very smartest of their kind; their intrepidity and skill were truly marvelous, but they were conservative beyond belief, and did not adopt the modern methods which alone would have enabled them to compete with the products of the Standard Oil Company.

"That attitude has been abandoned, tho American whaling is now almost entirely conducted by Portuguese, and indeed the American whalers are being elbowed aside by the representatives of other countries, 'outsiders' whom they once looked upon with contemptuous pity for thinking they understood the art and mystery of catching sperm whales.

"Now there is very little art, and no mystery, about capturing the leviathan. Danger there is, and will still continue to be, for the wonderful giant in his flurry or death agony is capable of performing some amazing feats of agility and strength, but with the perfection of modern whale-slaughtering apparatus even that danger has almost disappeared. And so of necessity has most of the romance.

"I can imagine no keener disgust than that felt by the real sportsman when watching a tame-pheasant battue, or when going through the abattoirs at Chicago. Such disgust do I feel, tho no sportsman, at the thought of the noble sea beast, the mighty and yet harmless monarch of the illimitable main, being assassinated by the conscienceless anarchist's weapons of bombs and poison. Sadly I feel that the renascence of whaling, profitable as it will doubtless be in a financial sense, has brought with it an almost entire destruction of what was once certainly the most manly and romantic sport in the world."

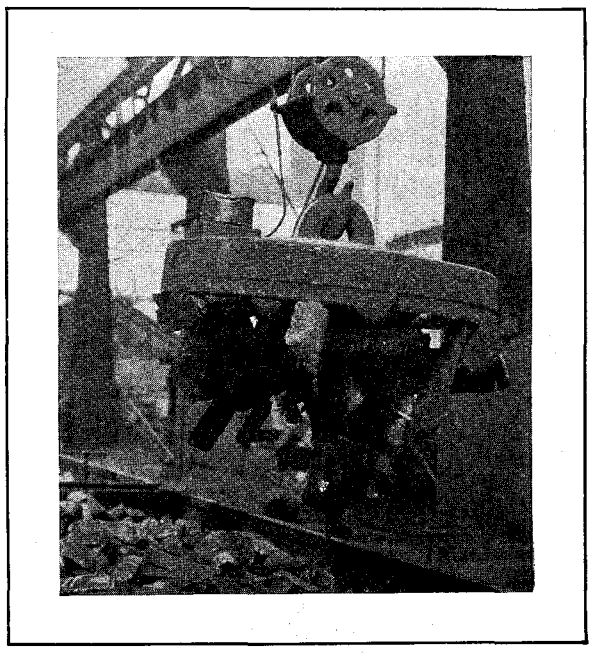
GAS FROM CORK—In parts of Spain, where the cork-oak grows freely, the peasants light their houses by home-made gas, made from cork bark. According to L. Lodian, who writes in *The Illuminating Engineer* (New York, November), this is done by filling a large iron kettle with refuse bark, closing the tight-fitting lid, and placing the kettle on the hob by the open fire. He goes on:

"The spout is turned toward and almost over the fire, and after due heating, the volatile gas and smoke begin to emerge from the small hole at the end of the spout, and inflames above the wood fire. From time to time it goes out—more smoke—jumps into flame again; and so on till exhaustion. Then the kettle is removed, and another (which has been 'heating up' meantime in immediate proximity) takes its place. Thus the cork-gas-lighting goes on till the family go to bed. But there is a double object in thus carbonizing the cork-refuse. It is not alone to secure lighting: in the morning, the kettles are emptied of their charred remains, which ultimately finds its way into world-commerce as 'Spanish black'—one of the intensest black-browns known among pigments. Essayed on a regular gas-retort scale, cork-gas yields a good flame; the odor is not disagreeable; and for a time the opera-house in one of the continental cities was entirely lighted by cork-refuse gas. But it proved a failure—because the cork-black by-product (which had been counted upon to 'show a profit') now necessarily began to show up in such quantities that the market could not absorb it at any price. This ended the history of cork-gas-lighting on a commercial scale in old Hispania, but its use is still continued for home-made gas among the poverty-stricken farmer-peasants of the southern Cid land."

ECONOMY FROM MAGNETIC CRANES

THE increasing use of powerful electromagnets for lifting pieces of iron in foundries has been described in these columns. In *The American Machinist* (New York, October 29) E. F. Lake gives some additional particulars of recent applications of electromagnetism to lifting, and discusses the economies effected thereby. He says:

"In a recent visit to some of the large machinery-building plants of the Middle West, I observed a number of instances where very material economy was being effected.



MAGNET UNLOADING CHILLED-IRON PIGS FROM STEEL CARS.

"At the West Allis works of Allis-Chalmers Company, for example, lifting magnets are not only used exclusively in the yards for unloading, loading, and otherwise handling bars of pig iron, scrap, small castings, and machinery parts of medium size, . . . but they are also prest into service for saving the small pieces and even minute particles of iron and steel which have heretofore been allowed to go to waste without thought of the possibility of recovery.

"This is done periodically by hitching the magnets to traveling cranes and allowing them to sweep over every inch of ground area, both in and around the works. Out some distance from the buildings and along the railroad tracks, where the regular shop and yard cranes can not reach, a locomotive crane . . . serves the purpose, by using the vast network of cross-tracks with which the yards are supplied, and it is a never-failing source of wonder to the shops' management how much lost metal the magnets find.

"The first time they were put to this use a good-sized trainload of old iron was recovered; pieces which had laid buried in the ground for years leaped through their earthen mantle to meet the magnet, and not a few mysterious disappearances of parts reported 'missing' were accounted for in this day of reckoning.

"One place where the magnet was used for cleaning up the foundry, the ground would swell up over a piece that was too deep in the sand to be lifted out. These were dug out and some of them proved to be mistakes of the molders that had been purposely buried.

"Practically nothing now gets away, as even the particles escaping as sparks from the cupolas settle before passing the limits of the works and are drawn again to the magnets when these next make their rounds. In the foundry the recovery of sprues, gates, shot, overplus, etc., is, of course, greatly facilitated by the new method, and nothing is too insignificant to escape the all-attracting magnet. . . . . .

"Another instance of economies happened in a foundry which ordered a car in which to ship castings and found that the empty car had previously contained pig iron, considerable of the chips and dust from which remained. A magnet lowered into the car picked up six hundred pounds of this waste, equivalent to finding a five-dollar bill."

The magnetic cranes are extensively used in loading and unloading cars. In a recent test of a 50-inch magnet at Youngstown, Ohio, the crane-operator, we are told, unloaded a steel gondola containing 109,350 pounds of pig iron in two hours and five min-

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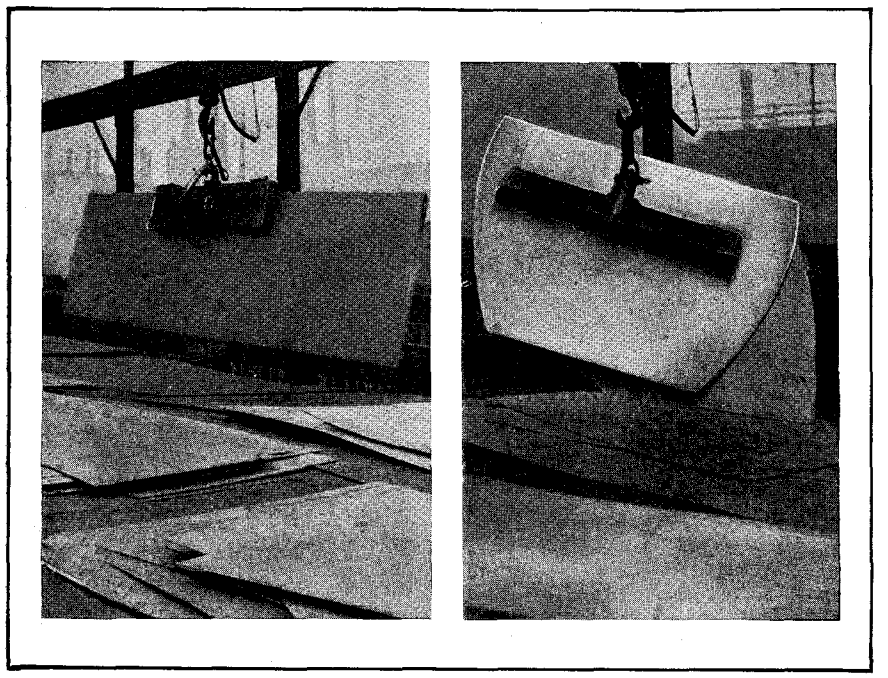
utes. The average weight of metal moved at one time was 789 pounds. The cost of current consumed by the magnet during this test was less than 25 cents. Another test at Collingwood, Ohio, resulted in the loading of 55 tons of railroad scrap into one car in 55 minutes with one man and a 36-inch magnet. We read further:

"In scrap material consisting of nuts, bolts, etc., the same magnet has loaded 115,000 pounds in one hour. By the hand methods necessarily in use before the magnet was perfected, the cost of unloading scrap-iron in open-hearth stock-yards varied between 5 and 12 cents per ton, depending on local conditions, and the average ran about 8 cents. . . . This cost of handling stock from the cars to the charging boxes in open-hearth furnaces, with magnets, has been reduced to about 2 cents per ton, and in a great many places where only one handling is necessary, they are doing it at less than 1 cent per ton."

For breaking up old castings by dropping a heavy mass of iron, or "skull-cracker," the magnetic system offers many advantages. Interrupting the current releases the "skull-cracker" at once, and the necessity for a complex latching device to hold and let go is obviated. The magnets are also valuable in handling hot castings. Red-hot iron loses its magnetism, but the magnet will hold long before the iron cools enough to be touched with the hand. The lifting power of some of these magnetic cranes is remarkable. Says Mr. Lake:

"So powerful are the lines of force of a 50-inch magnet that they will sustain the weight of a solid mass of metal weighing as much as 10 tons. If the load presented consists of a number of small pieces, the magnet will not pick up so much. One thousand to three thousand pounds of pig iron is a good lift for a 50-inch magnet, and even these weights will not often be attained except by an exceptionally good magnet operating under favorable conditions.

The efficiency of electromagnets depends upon so many contingencies that no manufacturer of lifting magnets can guarantee that his magnet will invariably handle a given number of pounds. Impurities in the metal constituting the load, inequalities of surface,



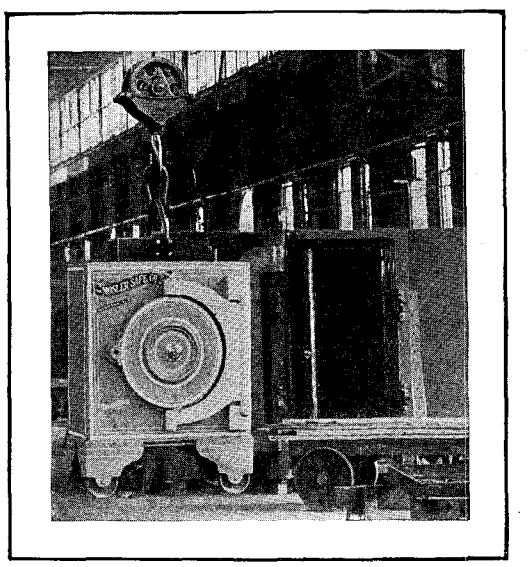
MAGNETS HANDLING SHEET STEEL.

the proximity of other magnetic material to the objects to be lifted —these and many other conditions tend to influence the lifting capacity of the magnet.

"It is significant that no establishment that has tried the lifting magnet has ever returned to the old method of handling iron and steel, and it is safe to say that at no very distant date the lifting magnet will be considered as indispensable as that other labor-saving device with which it is associated—the electric crane."

DANGERS OF DIRECT ILLUMINATION

ALTHO everybody knows, or ought to know, that the eye should never gaze directly at an unprotected electric arc or incandescent filament, this rule is constantly broken by placing such lights where their rays fall directly on the eye. It is reiterated in



MAGNET LIFTING SAFES.

La Nature (Paris, October 31) by A. Troller, who attributes, in part, the injurious effects of direct radiation to the invisible ultraviolet rays or those that fall beyond the violet of a solar spectrum. He says:

"Altho this invisible light provokes no sensation, it by no means follows that it is without physiological action, and we may inquire whether its effects on the eye may not be injurious. One has an instinctive apprehension of this when he thinks of the mercury-vapor lamps, sources particularly abundant in ultraviolet rays. We are reluctant to admit that their unnatural light is in conformity with the rules of hygiene, and, indeed, it has been proved that in cases of snow-blindness on mountain peaks the trouble is caused by the ultraviolet rays.

"In these conditions is it not to be feared that the continuous action of the ultraviolet rays emitted by our usual sources of light may present serious danger? Messrs. Fritz Schanz and Carl Stockhausen have been trying to clear up this question by a study of electric-arc and incandescent lamps. The former emit ultraviolet light in abundance, and the two physicists attribute to this fact the ophthalmia often caused by arc-lamps. Again, after having shown that the crystalline lens of the eye is made fluorescent by the ultraviolet rays, they state their belief that this phenomenon may at length render the lens opaque and thus cause cataract. . . . Incandescent lamps using metallic filaments are also sources of ultraviolet light, altho they are less rich in it. . . . It is only fair to say that the glass of the bulbs and shades absorbs a notable part of the ultraviolet light. Messrs. Schanz and Stockhausen have even devised a glass of special composition, called 'euphos' glass, of a greenish-yellow tint, which stops these radiations completely.

"But, it will be said, the sun's light, the ideal of all artificial illumination, is not without ultraviolet rays. A German physicist, Mr. Voege, has even demonstrated that it is much richer in rays of this kind than arc or incandescent lamps. Should we conclude that the dangers of which we are warned by Messrs. Schanz and Stockhausen are imaginary and their precautions puerile? By no means. The solar light is rich in ultraviolet rays, but it is dangerous to receive it directly. No human eye is able to look

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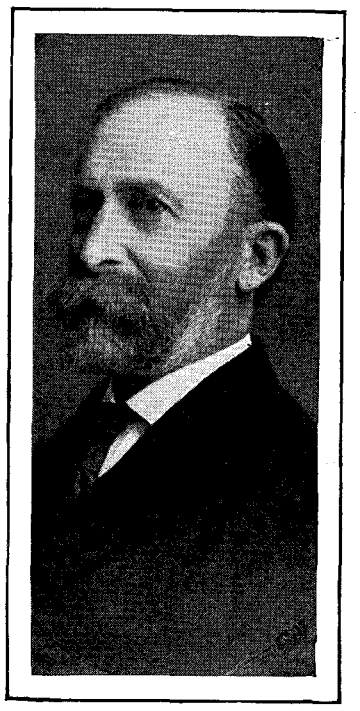
steadily at the sun, and it is logical to attribute to the ultraviolet radiations a part of the disastrous results of such an act. The light that reaches our retina has been previously reflected and diffused in a thousand ways. It contains but a feeble proportion of the dangerous elements. On the other hand, in the case of artificial sources of light, we often receive their rays directly, and their continued action may therefore be injurious.

"The conclusion to be drawn from these investigations, in our opinion, is that it is important so to arrange our electric lamps that it will be impossible to see the arc or the bright filament directly; and in our interior installations we must use as far as possible indirect illumination, by reflection and diffusion of the light on large surfaces."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MERITS OF RAW FOOD

THAT no diet should be without its share of such raw foods as are easily digestible, is the opinion of Dr. J. H. Kellogg, who writes on the subject in *Good Health* (November). But while condemning an exclusive diet of cooked food, Dr. Kellogg does not give his approval to the raw-diet idea as recently exploited by some persons. It has, he says, something in it of real value, but not the things claimed for it by its commercial advocates. We read:



DR. J. H. KELLOGG,
Who says we should make "uncooked foodstuffs a part of every meal."

"Unquestionably, man, with other members of the animal kingdom, was originally designed to take his food in an uncooked state. The comparative anatomists generally agree that the natural dietary of human beings consists of fruits, nuts, and soft grains, that is, grains in the milk state, in which the nutrient portion, which in the ripe, hard grain is found in the form of starch, exists in the easily assimilable form of starch and dextrin. . . . . .

"Experience has shown that adherence to a diet of cooked food, to the entire exclusion of uncooked foods, for some length of time, invariably results in great impairment of nutrition; symptoms resembling scurvy make their appearance, with other indications of decided malnutrition. This has been especially noted in the feeding of infants. . . . . .

"It has also been discovered that the harmful results which accompany a cooked dietary may be obviated by taking care to administer with the cooked food daily a certain amount of raw food. . . . Certainly in many of these cases a wonderful change is brought about by introducing into the dietary suitable raw foods, such as fresh fruit juices, whey, buttermilk, and even fruit pulp. . . . . .

"Still another advantage of the uncooked dietary is the fact that vegetable proteins are not readily attacked by the putrefactive or poison-forming organisms. Whatever may be the reason for this the fact is recognized and admitted by authorities in dietetics. There is reason also for believing that uncooked or living vegetable tissues are much more resistant to the attack of parasitic bacteria which abound in the intestine and which feed upon the undigested and unabsorbed residues of foodstuffs. The living cells of plants, as well as those of animal tissues, have the power to resist the attacks of invading organisms. This is why a cooked potato will sour in a few hours, while a raw potato will remain intact for a long time. The same difference exists between cooked and uncooked vegetable products of all sorts."

In addition, Dr. Kellogg goes on to say, it is possible that the body may derive benefit from certain substances in the raw juices of fruits and vegetables which are destroyed in cooking. And at any rate, he is sure that the facts justify us in maintaining that a wholesome and sufficient dietary for human beings must include uncooked foodstuffs. He goes on:

"The form in which raw food should be taken is a matter of considerable importance. Fresh fruits are a most acceptable and natural form of raw food. Fruits and nuts are readily digestible when taken in the raw state, provided, of course, that they are properly masticated. It is a question, indeed, whether the nutritive properties of nuts and fruits are to any extent improved by cookery. . . . It has also been shown that the freshly formed green parts of plants, such as the leaves of lettuce, the heart of cabbage, and the tender parts of asparagus, are readily and practically completely digestible. This is not true, however, of the coarse and fibrous woody material found in the envelop of wheat, oats, and other grains. It is equally untrue of the cellulose found in the coarser vegetables. Experiments have shown also that raw starch in the form in which it occurs in a potato and in the various cereals is not easily digestible. . . . . .

"The claim made by many raw-food advocates, that raw food is better than cooked food because it contains a vital principle which the body needs and is able to appropriate, is wholly without foundation, and to urge such an argument naturally creates prejudice against the use of raw foods.

"As regards the practical application of the foregoing facts, sometimes it may be said that an exclusive dietary of uncooked food may be followed for brief periods with advantage. . . . For the average individual, however, it is only necessary to exclude flesh foods of all sorts from the dietary, and to increase to a moderate degree the amount of uncooked food, contained in the form of fresh fruits, nuts, lettuce, celery, and similar products, and to take care to make these uncooked foodstuffs a part of every meal."

QUEER MEDICAL LORE IN NOVELS

THE novelist who introduces conversations or incidents requiring technical knowledge is apt to slip up, especially when he touches on medical or surgical matters. Writers of romance, however, can hardly avoid telling of illness and death in the course of their narratives, and the results are sometimes odd. Says a writer in *The British Medical Journal* (London, October 31):

"Newspaper medicine . . . is often of a remarkable character. But for the journalist there is the excuse that he has generally to produce what is technically called his 'stuff' in hot haste, with the least possible opportunity for revision. No such excuse can be made by the novelist, and yet by some curious perversity of fate, whenever a writer of novels touches medical subjects he generally makes a mess of the matter. Anthony Trollope took the prudent course of trusting wholly to his invention, making no pretense to accuracy in technical details or language. Smollett wrote with the knowledge of a trained man of art. But the ordinary writer of fiction is capable of almost any atrocity. . . . The novelist who of all others prided himself on his 'science,' Émile Zola, has recently been exposed in all the nakedness of his ignorance by M. Henri Martineau in an interesting thesis for the doctor's degree presented to the University of Paris. The fact is that with all his care to 'document' himself, Zola, knowing even less of medicine than some of our modern prophets whose tripod is in the laboratory, misunderstood his authorities or copied descriptions of disease from books and misapplied them, often in the most comical way. M. Martineau tracks him remorselessly through his medical descriptions, and sums up his conclusions in the formula that nothing is less scientific than the scientific novel as conceived and written by Zola. Edmond and Jules de Goncourt, the medical element in whose writings has lately formed the subject of a critical study by M. Pierre Yves Even, did not make the same pretense to knowledge as Zola, and their own experience of illness enabled them to paint certain kinds of disease at once more vividly and faithfully. Flaubert, who was the son of a surgeon famous in his day, and had himself been a medical student, was an accurate observer, and knew enough not to risk himself beyond his depth. Honoré de Balzac contented himself with giving general impressions by means of which his varied knowledge and wonderful faculty of intuition

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enabled him to produce the right effect. But Balzac was a consummate artist, not a mere rag-picker in the dust-bins of science."

GIVING NEW LIFE TO LEATHER

A RECENTLY patented process for retanning leather, which, it is claimed, not only makes it more flexible, but adds to its strength, elasticity, and wearing qualities, and also renders it permanently waterproof, is described in *The Shoe and Leather Reporter* (New York, October 6). These results, we are told, are not produced by filling the pores of the leather, but by a treatment of the fibers. Says the paper just named:

"The origin of these processes . . . lies in the discovery of a chemical, the basis of the retanning, which when added to leather combines with the fibers, together with any compound mixt with it, and becomes an integral part of the product. Examination under a microscope shows that the fibers in the retanned leather have undergone a change, the fibres being more compact in their relation to each other, and in a sense more smooth and frictionless in their action on each other, as is the case with the fibers in the live skin of an animal where there is no friction in their interaction. It substantially revitalizes the hide, skin, or pelt and places it as nearly as possible in the same condition in many respects that the hide was during the life of the animal, excepting that the elements especially subject to decay have been removed and the remaining fibers made impervious to ordinary chemical action.

"Altho the fibers are compacted together, this process does not lessen or diminish the size of the hide. Furthermore, leathers thus treated improve with time and do not deteriorate. It matters not what kind of leather nor in what condition when processed, so long as there are fibers on which to act. One main reason besides the added strength why soles of shoes, for instance, wear two or three times longer when thus processed than when unprocessed is because the fibers pass over or against each other without friction."

The new process as used for making patent leathers is quite distinct, we are told, from that applied in ordinary patent leathers. We read:

"It is well known that the patent leathers now on the market are made substantially as follows: To the leather is first applied a 'daub' coat, which takes hold of the fibers of the leather and gives a body to which the 'patent' or enamel finish can be applied. This 'daub' coat is made of compounds practically impervious to acids or oils, with the express purpose of preventing the acids and oils contained in the shellac from penetrating into and injuring the leather. This results in the patent or enamel finish being an outside coat, quite distinct and separate from the leather itself. For this reason all patent leathers as ordinarily made are easily cracked or broken open, especially if submitted to cold temperatures."

In the new process the "daub" coat and the finishing coats for patent or enamel are made to penetrate the leather, becoming an integral part of the fibers, so that the patent finish is not merely a layer of enamel on the outside, but rather the highly polished surface of the leather itself. Furthermore, each individual fiber in the leather is so treated that it is not injured by any acids, oils, or other compounds to which the surface is thereafter subjected. This results in making the leather very elastic, pliable, and durable, even under rough and unusual treatment. These and other applications of the process are almost unlimited, so that the treated leather may be used for many purposes for which this substance is not usually employed. Says the writer:

"As these processes can make leather absolutely waterproof, leather thus treated can be substituted for rubber in many of its uses. Accordingly rubber overshoes, generally regarded as a nuisance, become unnecessary. Leather belting can be run under water or in steam or other conditions where now rubber or other belts have to be used; also leather or kid gloves can be made waterproof, thereby displacing rubber gloves for many uses.

"As these processes so increase the substance, tensile strength, and serviceability of poorer and cheaper hides or skins, such as sheep skin, as to be available as practical substitutes for calf and other more expensive skins or hides, an immense field is thereby opened.

"As under this new process patent leather can be made which can be bent or twisted, in hot or cold weather, without breaking or cracking, such patent leather becomes available for many uses to which it has never been applied. Whole new industries and businesses become possible and in fact probable.

"Under one of these processes leather can be made practically stain-proof. Thus white kid or tan leather can be so treated that any ordinary acid or alkali solution, fruit juice, salt water, ink, or other fluids ordinarily causing stain, leave no impression. This result makes possible the development of entirely new branches of trade in decorative arts as applied to many articles of commerce.

"As these processes in a sense embalm the fibers in the leather, skins, or pelt to which applied, rendering them impervious to attack by any ordinary chemical action or by insect life, they make furs moth-proof. Long experience has shown that the moths will not attack furs thus treated. Furthermore, in the treatment of the pelts by these processes furs are greatly strengthened and placed in a condition where they stand much greater and longer wear."

PAYING FOR AIR—Air is bought, sold, and rented as a regular business in our large cities, says *The Inventive Age* (Washington, November 1). The writer goes on to explain himself as follows:

"Sunlight has long been a commodity of price in the crowded districts, as those who rent apartments facing south know to the sorrow of their purses; but the air business is the direct development of the boom in sky-scrapers, which require more than their share of oxygen. Far-seeing speculators in New York have in many cases obtained such a monopoly of the air supply that owners of towering structures can not obtain air in the open market, but must pay fancy prices for it.

"The air bought and sold is not piped in from great tanks, like gas, nor is it furnished in condensed form, like oxygen, in small cylinders. It is simply the open air between the roof and the sky, which New-York operators, having already possest themselves of the earth, have learned to control and put an arbitrary value on. In order to obtain the wherewithal to breathe, the owners of sky-scrapers are obliged to pay a heavy consideration to their neighbors, to prevent their blocking up the windows of their apartments. They rent the air, paying so much for a period of years, the covenant being that no impediment shall be placed in the way of free circulation of the atmosphere. The English law gives an owner of property the right to easement for light and air along the party line of a lot; but there are no such legal provisions in this country, and the lack of them has led to this most curious of modern traffics."

DANGEROUS PLAYGROUNDS—An English schoolboy was recently killed by falling and hitting his head on the asphalted floor of a playground while playing football. Commenting on this, and some other similar accidents, *The Lancet* (London, October 31) condemns the use of asphalted grounds for athletic games. It says:

"We have no desire to see boys 'molly-coddled,' but so very sad an occurrence as the death described calls attention again to the fact that a fall on such a playground can hardly ever be painless, as a fall on a grass playground is in nine cases out of ten, and that it is by no means unlikely to have serious results. Football can be played in a mild manner by small boys without many falls, no doubt, but, nevertheless, it is essentially a game demanding wholehearted vigor and energy, and played 'mildly' is scarcely football. The game which caused the accident commented upon earlier in the present year consisted in boys running races, each with another boy on his back, which again could hardly be enjoyed unless it were done energetically, with a corresponding risk of a heavy fall. In the circumstances the broken leg of the one boy and the fractured skull and death of the other were accidents for which neither their schoolmasters nor their school-fellows could conceivably be blamed, but they emphasize the drawbacks which attend ordinary 'games' in asphalted playgrounds and lend support to our suggestion that other forms of exercise might be substituted for them."

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IF THE "PASTOR FALLS DOWN"

WHEN the preacher "falls down," the popular way of meeting such a situation is to turn him off and get another. So says the editor of *The Interior* (Chicago), who apologizes for the seeming slur on the minister. "Being just one human man on a job big enough for a half-dozen superhumans, he's only too certain to fall down somewhere sooner or later." The editor's business is not here with the man who falls down, but with the people who straightway turn him off. To them he supplies somewhat more liberal reasoning about the case. Thus:

"That might be fair if the pastor's job was just one plain job that one set of qualifications was sufficient for. Then when he failed in that one line you'd be justified in saying it was all off—that he had missed his calling.

"If a carpenter can't fit two boards together, he'd better go and heave coal; fitting boards is all there is to carpentering. So with most occupations; they are single narrow lines.

"*But the business of being a preacher is different; it's about a hundred lines wrapt up into one man's task, and it's beyond any decent and reasonable human requirement to expect any one individual to come out with a hundred-per-cent. success on all of them.*

"Just give a minute's clear and honest thought to what a variety of abilities a minister's position demands of him.

"He needs to be a smooth, fluent orator. He ought to have not merely words but ideas too; he very decidedly needs to be a thinker. He needs a lot of book knowledge—theology, philosophy, history, and the like—but it won't do for him to read books all the time; people won't stand for him unless he is also very much of a 'mixer'—perfectly at home among men.

"And of course the modern preacher should be an organizer—masterful as a general in fitting people into the places where they belong. He doesn't dare, however, to show a bit of a general's spirit of command; he's bound to manage people wholly by persuasiveness—which takes enormous persuasiveness. The preacher should be an acute, accurate, discreet business man—in order to keep the church 'temporalities' out of tangle. And above all he must be a spiritually-minded man, tho at the same time it is highly important that he must not be a visionary; people won't listen to him if he is not practical.

"Just see what a tremendous bundle of qualities you've got. You could make a lawyer, a politician, a business man, a teacher, a settlement-worker, a popular lecturer, an author, a philosopher, a man-around-town, an ascetic, a military commander, all out of that combination, and have a lot of qualities left over to distribute along a whole line of occupations from family physician to church janitor.

"*Yet you're supposing that you've hired the whole combination in the pastor of your church, and are expecting to get the benefit of each of these various elements of strength—all out of one man.*

"But you won't; somewhere in the list you're due for a disappointment. If your minister's a great preacher, it's more than likely he won't be very strong on organization. If he's a gentle, comforting pastor, he may very probably be a good deal lacking in the pulpit. If he is a deep student, he may be awkward out among men. If he's a hearty good fellow to meet, he may impress you as not very deep intellectually or even spiritually. Some day before long you'll find a weak side to him."

Then the question will come up as to what you are going to do about the discovery. Of course the next preacher will have his weakness too, is the writer's reminder, with these additional words:

"*And you'll do a rank injustice to the man you drive away. No man should be driven out of a pastorate for his defects of ability. There are only four good reasons for shoving out a preacher—his being lazy, being silly, being selfish, or being morally crooked.*

"When a minister lacks honor, self-sacrifice, industry, or horse-sense—any one—he's not fit for anybody's pastorate.

"But all other deficiencies than these are curable. Many of them the preacher himself should be able to cure. But all the shortcomings that the minister either can't cure or doesn't cure—these are up to his church to take care of.

"*Every church when it calls a new pastor, ought to watch narrowly to see where he is going to fall down. But not to get a chance to complain—God forbid! When the pastor falls down, then the church has discovered where it can help him.*

"If the preacher shows up inefficient in organizing the people for work, then that's the signal for the men in the church who are strongest in the knack of organization to turn in and line up the membership for effective results.

"If the pastor seems to get tangled and befuddled when money matters are to be dealt with, then let men used to handling dollars step forward and get the money worry off the pastor's mind.

"If the pastor is slow and timid about calling on strangers and diffident in meeting newcomers, let the folks that have easy social graces go in strong for friendly visiting and hand-shaking.

"If the Sunday-school lags or the prayer-meeting is dull, and the pastor doesn't seem to know what to do about it, let the congregation boom those features of work with their own effort.

"If the pastor falls down on his preaching, it's harder for the church to fill in that defect—which, by the way, is reason enough why the pastor ought to try specially hard not to fall down there. But even poor pulpit work a live congregation can do a great deal to remedy.

"They can listen hard; that will inspirit the preacher. They can praise his best abilities; that will encourage him to cultivate his most valuable gifts. They can lift detail matters off his shoulders; that will leave him more time for study. They can give him money for books and conventions; those will freshen him. And they can pray for him; God only knows what that will do.

"Finally here's a rule for a going and growing church:

"*Count on your pastor's abilities as his chance; count on his inabilities as your chance.*"

A PROSELYTIZING JUDAISM

MR. ZANGWILL, now visiting in this country, thinks the Jewish religion should be made an active proselytizing force. This opinion was uttered in the course of an interview with Mr. Daniel Guggenheim, reported for the New York *Herald* by Mr. Rupert Hughes. No such missionary work, or almost none, is being done at present, he admits. Jewry is standing still while "all the other religions are busily reaching out into foreign lands." The Jews, he asserts, "ought to take a leaf out of the book of the Christians and begin large missionary activity." How his views may be treated by some of his coreligionists can be judged from the comment of one published in *The Hebrew Standard* (New York). This writer dubs the Jewish author "an official Jew," and describes Mr. Zangwill as speaking "*à la* George Bernard Shaw" in uttering "remarks which may be epigrammatic, but are nevertheless in bad taste."

When asked if there ever had been such a missionary movement as the one he proposes, Mr. Zangwill answered:

"Yes, indeed. In the first place, the great achievement of Christianizing the world was really a Jewish enterprise. It was the proselytizing work of a reformed Judaism; for that, of course, is what Christianity is—a Jew's reformation of the old Jewish religion for export purposes. Christianity is Judaism traveling without luggage. But in its older, prechristian form Judaism, despite its heavy trunks, came near to conquering the world before Christianity had even begun its conquest. The Roman classic authors—Horace, for instance—allude bitterly to the number of Jewish converts, and Vergil in his 'Pollio' shows a knowledge of the Hebrew prophets.

"The religious conquest of the world was accomplished by two forms of reformed Judaism—Christianity and Mohammedanism. These have pretty well divided the best parts of the earth between them. But meanwhile the old Jewish creed has gone on surviving and I should like to see its essential principle spread. There is no reason why it should be confined to one race. I should like to see Anglo-Saxons of the Jewish persuasion, and Jewish French-

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men and Germans, instead of French and German Jews, just as there are Catholics and Protestants of all races."

As to what Judaism has to offer its converts Mr. Zangwill said:

"It offers a religion as old as the world—high ideals of family life and state life. It preaches the brotherhood of all men and the fatherhood of one God. The ideals of George Washington and of Moses were much the same—both wished to found a state and a nation on the highest ideals.

"We Zionists are trying to do once more what Moses did for us and what Washington did for you—create a people."

When asked if he thought the Jewish people must be assimilated by intermarriage and otherwise, Mr. Zangwill anxiously replied:

"My view and my views are not the same. What I observe and what I desire are different. My ideals are a pure Jewish religion and a solid Jewish nation. What I see is the broken fragments of a homeless race struggling to maintain its religion and race in the face of almost hopeless obstacles and prejudices. I see Jews, with little pride of race and with no remnants of the old faith, changing their names, denying their parentage, and losing themselves in the new conditions. I see more and more intermarriages. In Australia they are very common. In Denmark they are obliterating the whole race. As a Jew I may lament, as an artist I can only record the truth."

WHAT STEVENSON THOUGHT OF MISSIONARIES

THOSE who "deblaterate against missions have only one thing to do—to come and see them on the spot." These words are quoted by *The Canadian Epworth Era* as from an address by Robert Louis Stevenson before the missionary workers at Sidney in 1893. Stevenson admitted at the same time that he had "conceived a great prejudice against missions in the South Seas," but said that he "had no sooner come there than that prejudice was at first reduced and then at last annihilated." It was the humaneness of the men engaged in missionary work and the humanity of their enterprise that appealed to Stevenson. Some evidence from his private correspondence is given:

"In a letter to his mother, written on shipboard, he says: 'We have a very interesting party on board, three missionaries and their wives—Messrs. Chalmers and Hunt, of the London Society, and Mr. Brown, of the Wesleyans. Chalmers and Brown are pioneer missionaries; splendid men, with no humbug, plenty of courage, and love of adventure. I have become a terrible missionaryite of late days; very much interested in their work, errors, and merits.' Soon after, in another letter to his mother, he speaks of Chalmers again: 'I have a cultus for Tamate; he is a man nobody can see and not love. Did I tell you I took the chair at his missionary lecture, by his own choice? I thought you would like that; and I was proud to be at his side even for so long. He has plenty of faults, like the rest of us, but he's as big as a church.'

"This was the twofold force which drew the great heart of Stevenson into so strong sympathy and friendship with the missionaries; the humaneness of the men and women themselves, and the humanity of the work they were doing. With his fondness for what is genuine and heroic in people, it was natural that he should warm toward such men as Clarke and Claxton of Samoa, Brown of New Britain, and especially Chalmers of New Guinea. As has well been said: 'Chalmers was a man after Stevenson's own heart—a man who, when the lives of all in it depended upon his nerve at the critical moment, could steer with the skill of the best natives a boat through the mighty Polynesian surf; a man who had visited nearly every part of Western Polynesia, and who numbered among his friends the chiefs of many a ferocious New Guinea tribe; a man, moreover, who in the explorer had never for a moment lost sight of his great mission, no other than that of his Master, to seek and save the lost; such an one was indeed likely to be grappled to the heart of R. L. Stevenson as soon as they had looked one another in the face.' 'For Mr. Chalmers, Tamate of New Guinea,' says Mr. Gerald Balfour, the biographer of Stevenson, 'he felt a kind of hero-worship, a greater admiration, probably, than for any man of modern times except Charles Gordon.' Then with the lively, almost fatherly interest which Stevenson took in the Samoan people, he could hardly help appreciating the wholesomeness and worth of what the missionaries were doing for their general improvement."

Stevenson, it is said, was a helper of the missionaries as well as a sympathetic observer. We read:

"So true and faithful was his friendship for them that he could give them the benefit of criticism, pointing out to them their mistakes as well as cheering them with his appreciation and approval. The Rev. E. W. Clarke, giving personal recollections of Stevenson in *The Chronicle* of the London Missionary Society for April, tells of a voyage of inspection that he made, on which he found at almost every island he touched a note from Stevenson, who had been there a short time before, 'pointing out what he considered defects in our work there, or matters that he thought should be inquired into, and sometimes the names of white men living on the islands who he thought might be usefully interviewed.' Thus he 'was a most stimulating and liberal influence' on the mission work, as Mr. Balfour has said.

"But none the less were the missionaries a stimulus and influence for good upon him. No words can tell it so well as his own, when he wrote Mr. Chalmers: 'But O Tamate, if I had met you when a boy, how different my life would have been!' And when he wrote Mrs. Chalmers: 'I wonder if you know what it means to a man like me—a clever man (no modesty, you observe), a man fairly critical, a man of the world (in most of the ill senses)—to meet one who represents the essential, and who is so free from the formal, from the grimace. My friend, Mr. Clarke, said, "I wish I could have him for a colleague to keep me up to the mark." So I: I wish I had him for a neighbor to keep me human.'

"It is Mr. Clarke who tells of repeated instances when Stevenson, tempted by his 'inveterate Bohemianism' into some breach of the proprieties, particularly in the way of Sabbath-breaking, was very soon deeply repentant and ready to do works meet for repentance. His companionship with the missionaries did much to keep him not only human but Christian; to keep him in the atmosphere with which he breathed forth those prayers of his, so worthy the place they have taken in the literature of Christian devotion; so his intimacy with the missionaries was mutually helpful."

SHORTAGE OF ENGLISH CLERGY

THE shortage of men in the ministry, recently noticed in these pages as true of both Protestant and Catholic churches in America, is now the subject of complaint in England. The Rev. G. E. Ffrench, writing in *The Nineteenth Century* (London, November), declares that the increase in the clergy is far from being proportionate to the increase of the population. At the Manchester Church Congress the Bishop of Liverpool stated that there were four hundred curacies vacant in England and Wales. The writer confines his attention to the Church of England, but adds that the great Nonconformist bodies have also difficulty in recruiting their ministry. The causes of this shortage which to Mr. Ffrench seem foremost are "the difficulty felt by many in subscribing to the formularies of the Church; and, second, the disinclination of the existing clergy to act as recruiting officers." Of the former of these he says:

"The candidate for orders is required only to express his assent to the thirty-nine articles of religion, and to the Book of Common Prayer and of the ordering of bishops, priests, and deacons, and to assert his belief that the doctrine of the Church of England, as therein set forth, is agreeable to the Word of God. Such a general declaration is not very onerous; but every candidate for orders hopes in course of time to be promoted to a charge of his own, and he knows that he must then 'read himself in' by publicly reciting the whole of the articles in church on the first Sunday after his admission. Now the articles are historically of very great interest and importance, but any one who looks through them will see how remote the greater part of them are from the questions which agitate men's minds to-day. And when they do come in contact with ideas of present interest they too often come into conflict with them as well. Is it not of Professor Jowett that the story is told,

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how on one occasion some one said to him, 'But you can not sign the articles again,' whereupon he replied: 'Oh yes, I can, as often as you like!' Most of us get very much into this frame of mind, finding it easy enough to express a *general assent*, which is all that is required. Where we have a difficulty about any particular article a way out can usually be found by interpreting it either strictly, according to the letter, or generally, according to the spirit."

The younger generation, he points out, is being trained "to keep an open mind on all other subjects, and it does not see why it should be so closely tied down in religion." Help for the difficulties, he seems to think, would come from an abolition of the Athanasian Creed for recitation in the congregation, its "damnatory clauses" being "entirely out of place in public worship." He recommends that the Church be satisfied, for purposes of worship, with the Apostles' and Nicene creeds. Turning to the charge that existing clergy are disinclined to act as recruiting officers, we read:

"This disinclination is not universal. There are still many clergy who do their best to induce suitable boys and youths to dedicate themselves to the Church's service, but more frequently I am afraid they discourage rather than encourage the aspirant. Certainly it is not nearly so customary as it used to be for the priest's son to follow in his father's steps. This fact may be partly accounted for by the many other openings which are now available, and partly by the straitened circumstances which prevent the fathers from paying for the necessary education. But another and most important factor is the reluctance of fathers to ask their sons to embark on a career in which themselves or their friends have been so harshly treated. Nor are they more inclined to encourage other people's sons to do so. Every one who embarks on a career, whatever it may be, hopes in the course of some reasonable time to achieve an independent position, and fathers do not willingly enter their sons in a profession where such a prospect is remote. As things are at present there must be many men in the ministry of the Church of England who never attain independence. Loud as are the complaints of an insufficient supply of men, the Church is multiplying assistant clergy far more rapidly than she can provide them with independent spheres of labor."

In common with the complaints so wide-spread in this country, salaries are in many cases wholly inadequate, and the patron in whose hands rests the disposition of a "living" must consider the private means of the applicant, and thus is often unable to appoint the most desirable man. Out of the small salaries which the clergy in general receive must come payment of old established "rates" of which nothing is known in this country.

BOSTON'S DENOMINATIONAL STORY

RELIGIOUS conditions in Boston show a kind of grayness, according to a survey of the four leading orthodox Protestant denominations—Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, and Episcopalian. The older churches cling to their old rites and traditions and fight an apparently losing battle. There is little co-operative effort, particularly in mission work, as the Rev. Clifton D. Gray shows in *The Standard* (Baptist, Boston, November 14). This spirit is communicated to the surrounding cities and towns, twenty-nine of them in all, each, so the writer declares, having "its own local civic consciousness, which militates against the feeling of unity and common interest." Beginning with the Congregationalists we are told that they are in this city "barely holding their own." Further:

"Fourteen of their strongest city churches in 1897 reported a membership of 7,134. Last year their membership was 6,991. Their old families are fast leaving for the more congenial suburbs, and they complain of the loss of many young men and women of their leading families, not only to other churches, but to the world, and in some degree to Christian Science. With the aid of the Old-South fund, together with the visitation of the missionaries of the City Missionary Society, they are enabled to concentrate forces at needed points. The chief strength of Congregationalism, however, lies in the distinctly suburban churches, where a constituency of the better-to-do middle class obtains. On the whole, they are not so successful at reaching the great masses of working people, as some other denominations have been."

The writer remarks rather dubiously that "the story of the Methodists can be easily told," and proceeds in this manner:

"They have about thirty churches within the city limits, most of which are small, only two of which are over 500 in membership, and five others over 300. The presence of Boston University, which has had an honorable career for about a quarter of a century, adds indeed much to their position, but for the most part the life of the city moves on quite unconscious of their existence. One of the leaders of this denomination admitted to me the other day that the five leading churches in the city were in a moribund condition. In his opinion what Boston Methodists needed most was a revival of the spirit of Jesse Lee. The New England atmosphere has without doubt affected Methodism. Its blood and fire have disappeared. Becoming conscious of its offenses against culture, in its endeavor to become acclimated to the theological and ecclesiastical life of Boston it has lost the very thing which constituted its strength, and has become colorless, neither one thing nor the other."

The Baptists, the writer's own denomination, have neither lost nor gained numerically. "In 1898 the thirty-two churches in the city reported 14,529 members, while last year thirty-four churches reported 14,849. There is mourning for "the loss of a generation of able and wealthy laymen, whose places for the most part remain unfilled by the rising generation." Some churches have strengthened at the expense of others through the removals of parishioners. There are some interesting details like the following:

"The church that one year under Dr. Gordon gave over $20,000 for foreign missions, gave last year $150.77. In Roxbury, Ruggles Street, as of old, carries on its work through the aid of the Ford money administered by the Social Union. Not so far away, at the present terminal of the elevated railway, is Dudley Street. While it feels the loss of many of its old families, it is still a strong organization, and is one of the few churches that are crowded. Some day these two churches may unite forces.

"Tremont Temple furnishes a magnificent center of interest. As a preaching center, it is unrivaled. It enjoys the hearty co-operation of the Boston Elevated Railway Company in the matter of its congregation, and divides the proceeds with them, tho the latter gets a dime from each contributor, while the Temple has to content itself with a good deal less. All the same, it ministers to a class of people that might otherwise go unchurched. The building itself is a denominational asset, and with the Ford Building adds to the solidity of our Baptist forces. The Ford Building, the home of the Social Union, is the center of our gastronomic life. We are strong on this point, for in addition to the Social Union, the women, the young men, and the Sunday-school superintendents have flourishing organizations, each of them having a monthly banquet. A cynic might falsely imagine that we were peculiarly susceptible to the appeal *propter stomachum*, for the ministers' conference is broken up by several clubs that lunch together every month and the City Mission Society partakes of a modest repast at each meeting."

Most cheerful of all is the account of the Protestant Episcopal Church "which has not only held its own, but has made substantial progress during the past ten years." We read:

"I have before me the statistics for nineteen of its parishes. In 1898 the total number of communicants in these nineteen parishes was 7,610. This year they number 10,051, showing an increase of over 32 per cent. Hardly any of these parishes can be called suburban, being all strictly within the city limits. In the suburbs, however, their growth has been as great, if not greater. A few years ago the city of Newton had only two churches. To-day there are eight. Archdeacon Babcock tells me that the planting of these suburban churches has been due in large measure to the demands of the people themselves rather than to the initiative of the clergy. We are apt to think that the growth of Episcopalianism is due to its compact and well-correlated form of church government and some Baptists long after a bishop, save for the name. It would seem, however, that the laymen of the Episcopal Church possess a strong denominational consciousness, and it is they who are pushing the clergy, not *vice versa*, as seems to be the case in some denominations."

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MR. CHASE'S MODELS

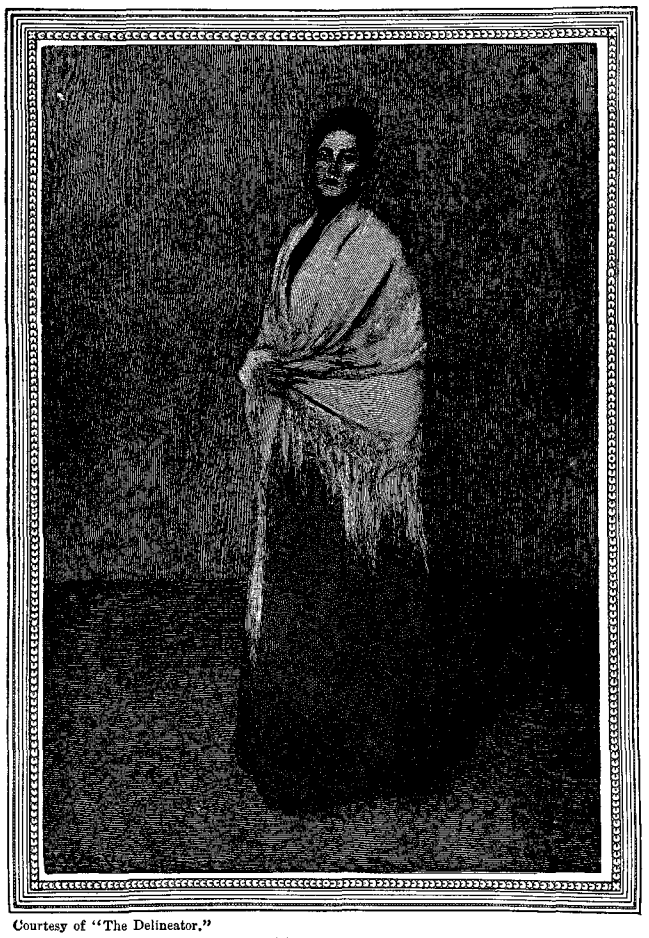
WILLIAM M. CHASE, the painter, has just revealed the fact that the model for his famous picture at the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia was the original of the famous "Gibson Girl." The model is of great consequence, writes the artist in *The Delineator* (December). "It is the personality that inspires and which you depict upon the canvas. . . . To make a vivid personality glow, speak, *live* upon the canvas—that is an artist's triumph." The great English portrait-painters, he explains, "make pictures as well as portraits; hence their work will live and be lauded in every age and generation. They are faithful to the objective sense, but the subjective—the greater sense—is subtly interwoven and predominates. These are the paintings that live." Mr. Chase tells us that his best models were found by a trusted negro servant, Daniel, who "became quite adept at judging them and was something of an art connoisseur as well." Mr. Chase writes:

"One morning, while I was at work upon some pastels of the nude—which Daniel, by the way, called 'nakedtives'—the ingenious negro came tiptoeing in, his eyes bulging with excitement and his hands making mysterious signs. 'She's here!' he whispered.

"'Who?' I asked.

"'A model,' he said, solemnly, 'what *is* a model!' And he motioned me to the waiting-room.

"Daniel was right. She *was* a model—and more. As she arose gracefully and stood smiling before me I knew at once that fortune had sent me the very subject I had long hoped to find—a perfect type of American womanhood.



Courtesy of "The Delineator."

"MRS. C.,"

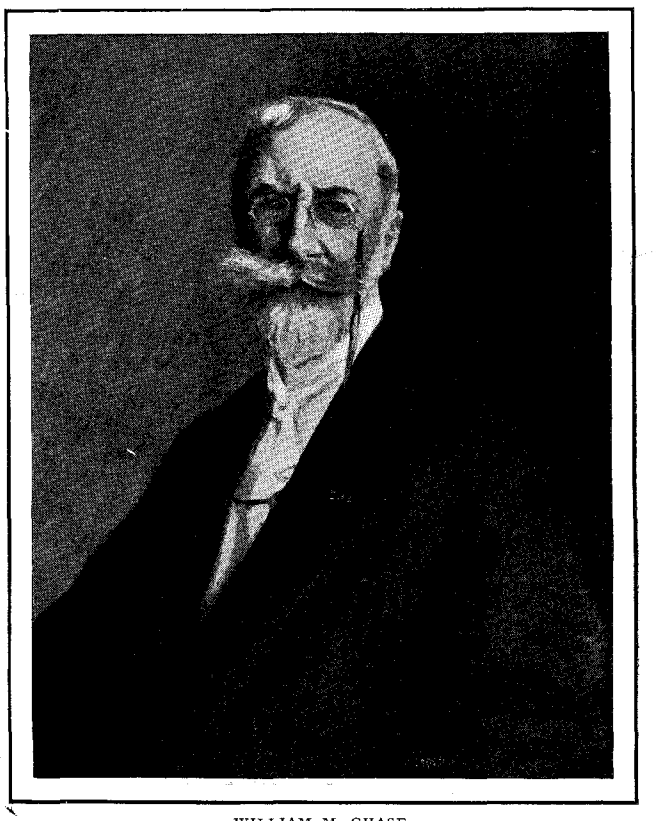
From a painting in the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, by William M. Chase.

The model for this picture was the original of the famous "Gibson Girl."

"A clear-cut, classic face with splendid profile—a stedfast expression of sweetness, loveliness, womanliness—and, above all else, dignity and simplicity, these two greatest elements of successful portraiture.

"She was drest in a plain black gown, just as I should have wished. But just a touch was lacking. A white crêpe shawl was hanging near, and I took it quickly and draped it about her shoulders. That was sufficient. The picture was complete!

"A word about the model. She was Mrs. Clark, the original Gibson girl. I mention this point particularly because there have been so many claimants of this identity. Mrs. Clark was the



WILLIAM M. CHASE,

From a portrait painted by himself.

Mr. Chase, at the request of the Italian Government, presented this portrait to the Uffizi Gallery, Florence, where it hangs with portraits of J. S. Sargent and G. P. A. Healey, two other Americans so honored.

model who made Charles Dana Gibson, the creator of the Gibson girl, known all over the world. I wish also to speak of the very high regard in which Mrs. Clark was held by Gibson, Beckwith, myself, and the other artists for whom she posed.

"I did the painting neither on commission nor for exhibition, but for the love of the work purely. And a very pleasant task it was, made doubly so by my subject's congenial and keen appreciation of art. This painting should have been—indeed *could* have been—done only by an American artist, and I am very proud of having had the opportunity. This painting, called 'Mrs. C.,' is hung in the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts."

Another model of a different sort was one Mr. Chase found offered for sale in front of a fishmonger's in Hammersmith. It was a "magnificent cod," and the painter tried to rent it for studio purposes. But the dealer at first said: "Ow, now, sir, Hi never rents my fish." He was, however, brought to terms, and was so pleased with the resulting picture that he was with difficulty persuaded to take a shilling for the use of the model. The painting now hangs in the Corcoran Art Gallery, and the fishmonger evinced no surprize when told what the painting had brought in the market. Another work painted at a sitting resulted from the following inspiration:

"One morning a young lady came into my Tenth-Street studio, just as I was leaving for an art class in Brooklyn. She came as a pupil, but the moment she appeared before me I saw her only as a splendid model. Half way to the elevated station I stopt, hastened back, and overtook her. She consented to sit for me; and I painted that day, without an interruption, till late in the evening. The result is the 'Lady in Black,' now hung in the Metropolitan Museum."

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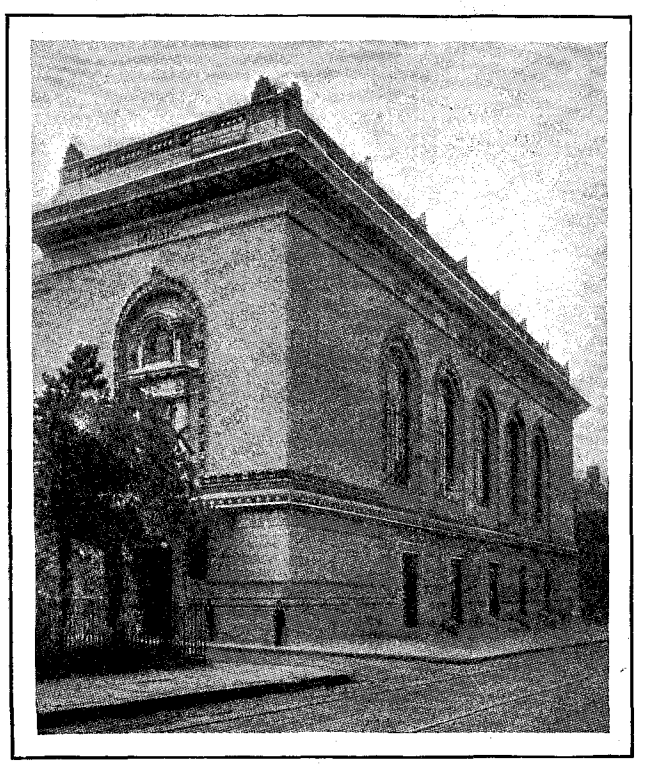
UNPATRIOTIC GERMAN AUTHORS

GERMAN authors have lately had a lesson in patriotism read to them by a German correspondent from New York. The authors, it appears, have felt themselves defrauded by the reprinting of their wares in German-American papers. Under the copyright law no compensation is legally due them, tho some American publishers have paid what they could. Herr von Skal, writing from New York to the Berlin *Zukunft*, reminds the protesting writers that there is a good deal to justify these seemingly iniquitous depredations. If the German writers are insistent on compensation they are let alone by the papers and forgotten by the expatriates. If they permit the practise, some sales of their published works are bound to follow, but especially by this means the rapidly Americanizing German is kept in touch with the literary life of the Fatherland. Herr von Skal writes:



BROOKLYN'S NEW ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Where three million people will annually be attracted for entertainment and instruction.

"The fact is that in the United States to-day hardly a single German newspaper exists that can afford to pay for everything it takes from periodicals printed in Germany. The days are gone by when German newspapers in America made a lot of money; now most of them only manage to keep their feet with difficulty, and those earning profits worth mentioning could be counted up on the fingers of one hand. This does not derive so much from the decline of Germanism, as from the circumstance that the public here is much more exacting than it used to be, asking for a greatly improved standard, and also that many German immigrants know English sufficiently well, even when they first arrive, to read the American papers."

Besides this, we are told, some newspapers here, which were in the habit of paying voluntarily what they could afford, became irritated by the constant nagging of trans-Atlantic scribes who indiscriminately heaped abuse on the whole German-American press for not rendering them the exact compensation they thought due. Furthermore, the law allows gratuitous reprinting, for, by the present copyright treaty between Germany and the United States, the privilege of republication or translation of any German text-matter here can only be reserved for a period of twelve months after the date of original publication in Germany. Why, therefore, make philanthropic gifts of cash for something which the law places at your disposal entirely gratis? And another question is:

"Would it not be better for a German author to remain unpaid than unreprinted? Publication in America—even tho without authority—at least denotes recognition, which, besides being agreeable, has a practical value. The author's name becomes known to a wider circle of individuals, and the demand for his works increases. From long journalistic experience I know that the serial publication of a novel arouses the wish in a great many readers to possess that novel in book form. . . . As the result of a New York paper's serial reissuance of 'Jörn Uhl,' a considerable demand developed for the books of Gustav Frenssen. . . . Without such republication most German-Americans will be ignorant of what the new literary and artistic generation over there has been producing, and will hear nothing of new books and new authors. A German author who insists that none of his works shall be reprinted in America without the right remuneration to him erects a wall between the Empire and the Germans here which makes their Americanization the more sure."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE WIDENING SPHERE OF OPERA

OPERA madness is reported to have seized upon Philadelphia, while Manhattan's neighboring borough, Brooklyn, has the mania only in a less acute form. Mr. Hammerstein opened his new house in the Quaker City on November 17, presenting Maria Labia in "Carmen." Brooklyn had the formal opening of the operatic wing of its new Academy on the evening of the fourteenth. At both occasions full-capacity houses assisted. Indeed, dispatches from Philadelphia the day preceding the opening represented Mr. Hammerstein's house besieged by a throng for which there were no seats left. This was despite the fact that the Academy of Music, the older house, where the forces from the Metropolitan make weekly visits, were advertising Caruso in Puccini's "La Bohème." In the New York *Tribune* we read, from the Philadelphia dispatch, some facts concerning the new opera-house and hear of some problems that its career will bring before the people. Thus:

"For the forty-two hundred seats in the Hammerstein house there have been nearly twenty thousand applications, while every seat in the Academy was sold several days ago and the demand has continued unabated.

"The new Hammerstein house, which is the first permanent institution in this city to be devoted exclusively to the production of grand opera, has a frontage of 240 feet each in Broad and Carlisle streets and 160 feet in Poplar Street. The main entrance to the building, the exterior of which is in the modern French Renaissance style, is in Poplar Street.

"The first floor is divided into two sections, the parquet and the parquet circle. There are no posts to obstruct the view of the stage. Besides the eight proscenium boxes on each floor, suspended from the first balcony is the grand tier containing twenty-eight boxes, each seating eight persons. Each of the boxes in the grand tier has been subscribed for, the grand total of the subscriptions for Mr. Hammerstein's first season amounting to more than $250,000. The seating capacity of the new house, of which William H. McElfatrick, of New York, is the architect, is 4,200.

"For his new establishment Mr. Hammerstein has a musical director and maintains an entirely distinct chorus and ballet organization. He intends to give the Philadelphians performances in every way on a plane even with that at the Manhattan. On Thursday evening Philadelphians will have an opportunty to see Mr. Hammerstein's elaborate presentation of 'Samson et Dalila,' and on Saturday next Mme. Tetrazzini will make her début in the new house.

"The Presbyterian ministers of the city at their weekly meeting to-day joined the crusade started by their brethren of other denominations to protest against Oscar Hammerstein presenting 'Salome' at his new opera-house this season. Resolutions were adopted terming the opera 'a realistic portrayal of the immoral motives that resulted in the bloody tragedy of John the Baptist,' and 'inconsistent with that sacred reverence which all Christians cherish for that godly man.'

"Several of the leading clergymen of the denomination spoke in support of the resolutions, terming the text of the opera sacri-

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legious. 'Wilde may have been a genius,' said one of them, 'but he was a satanic one.'"

The Brooklyn situation is set forth in the New York *Evening Post* as well as other papers of Manhattan that were invited to send representatives. The new Academy for entertainment and instruction, it is said, will annually attract three million persons. There is an opera auditorium seating 2,200, a concert-hall seating 1,400, a banquet-hall for 600 diners, and five lecture-halls, one holding 400 listeners, the others 100 each. "These halls are pleasing to the eye and comfortable for audiences. The lighting appliances are up to date, danger from fire is carefully guarded against, and a good ventilating apparatus secures an abundant supply of fresh air." *The Evening Post* continues:

"While Manhattan has been brought by the subway express trains much nearer to the Brooklynites than it used to be, it was natural that they should want opera still nearer home. In the old Academy the conditions were such that even at $5 a seat the expenses of a complete company could not be covered, wherefore the orchestra and chorus used to be reduced and the less expensive singers engaged. All that is now changed. Fourteen operas are to be sung at the new Academy (which is located on Lafayette Avenue, near Fulton Street), with the same casts and forces as at the Metropolitan. For these the enthusiastic Brooklynites subscribed $75,000 at once, the premiums paid for choice of seats amounting to $36,000.

"So enthusiastic, indeed, were the Brooklynites over their new operatic opportunities that they forgot the laws of hospitality, and while inviting the Manhattan critics to the opening night did not reserve good seats for them. However, even where these important personages were placed (under boxes and galleries) they found the acoustic qualities of the new auditorium (on which they were expected to pass judgment) sufficiently good to justify the guess that in more favored spots they must be very good.

"The opera was Gounod's good old 'Faust,' the melodies of which never stale. Before it began, the orchestra, under the new conductor, Francesco Spetrino, played Weber's Jubel overture, whereupon the curtain was raised, revealing Miss Geraldine Farrar, in a long white garb, representing Liberty, with the national flag as a background. She sang 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' while the audience stood, and then the performance proceeded.

"It was meet that this fascinating American prima donna, world-famed tho still a girl, should open the new opera-house; and the opera chosen served to show why she has in so short a career become world-famed."

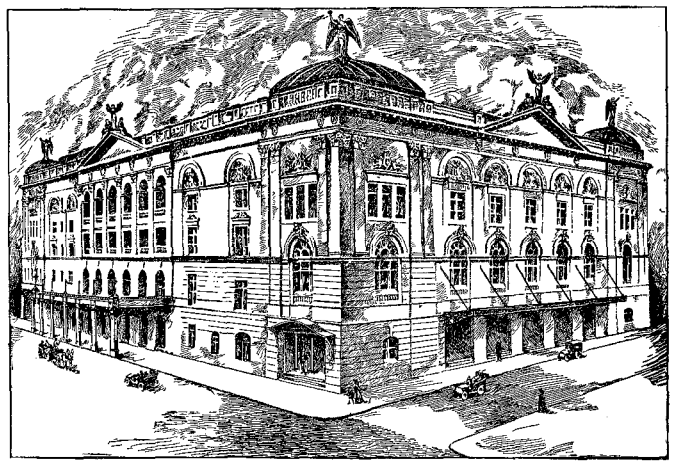
From "Puck," Copyrighted, 1908, by permission.

GRAND OPERA OPENS.

—Glackens in *Puck*.

KIPLINGESE PHILOLOGICALLY CONSIDERED

WHEN one people attempts to interpret the idiom and slang of another there seems a pitfall dug for some one. A German or Swedish philologist from Upsala with the name of Fredrik Schmidt, has lately written "a study in English school-life and schoolboy slang, as represented in Kipling's 'Stalky and Co.'"; and his results are certainly astonishing. They leave one wondering if an ancient Greek or Roman, reading the philological notes which have aimed to open the windows for us to the life of



HAMMERSTEIN'S PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE,

Where he has established a second battle-field for his opera warfare.

ancient days, would be seized with inextinguishable laughter. The German philologist pursues with "impenetrable seriousness" the subtleties of English schoolboy humor through thirty-five closely printed pages of the *Englische Studien*. He begins, says a writer in *The Academy* (London), whose summary we quote, "with an elaborate scheme of contents, and after a short introduction plunges into the 'phonology,' the 'inflections,' and the 'word-formations' of Kiplingese." Further:

"He treats of apheresis, syncope, elision, and apocope, and adds that 'the first and last phenomena are of special interest.' The first merely consists in writing 'member' for 'remember,' or 'brolly' for 'umbrella'; the last in such abbreviations as 'impots.,' 'pub.,' 'chap.,' 'exam.,' and Mr. Schmidt interprets the phrase 'you can't . . . haul up seniors and jaw 'em on spec.' by adding, 'on speculation = to some purpose, effect.' I suppose he would be gratified to hear that his article seems to have been written on spec."

One chapter deals with vocabulary and style, in which, it is said, "Mr. Schmidt surpasses himself in his treatment of transferred appellations of human beings." Some specimens follow:

"Terms of human beings which have developed a generalized sense from a primary personal one.

"*Dutchman* denotes at first nationality and then means 'a contemptible, stupid person,' a sense due to the rivalry between the English and the Dutch—*e.g.*, in the seventeenth century (*cf.* Reinius, p. 162). Thus 'I'm a Dutchman' = 'a worthless fellow,' is a usual way of emphasizing an assertion. To increase the effect of humor Beetle says: 'If he don't think the house is putrid with it (money-lending), I'm several Dutchmen, that's all' (111).

"A similar effect is produced by the expression: 'If King can make anything out of this, I'm a blue-eyed squatteroo' (231).

"The name of an author becomes the name of the book written by him. Thus: 'You'd better carry my Jorrocks' (5). Jorrock was a great zoological scholar.

"The whole article would bear quotation; it is full of this kind of portentous humor staggering under the guise of gravity. Could anything be richer than this: 'An abstract substantive becomes a concrete substantive with an appellative sense. *Corridor-caution* = one who excites alarm or astonishment in the corridor'? The

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value of these philological notes to German scholars must be immense. If only Mr. Kipling had foreseen Mr. Schmidt!

"The next section is concerned with school-work and organization, discipline, dress, pastimes, sport, and games. Notes on examinations and discipline include a reference to Mr. Clutton Brock's 'Eton at the Present Day' for the procedure at a 'flogging'; and the philologist declares that '*bag* is a word for wide trousers, and is then used as a verb, meaning "drop stealthily in one's trousers," "steal," "take."' Among pastimes, sport, and games, 'besides the usual "spree," "frolic,"' there are lark, bend, jamboree, gloat, football, cricket, golf (a cleek is 'a club bent at right angles in order to hit the golf-ball'), fives, and marbles. The terms for 'inebriated,' 'be afraid,' and 'run away' receive a section to themselves, followed by 'terms expressing various feelings and acts of enmity and friendship,' which cover such phrases and words as 'get beans,' 'had him on toast,' 'jaw,' 'hector,' 'jape,' 'chivy,' 'scrag'; but Mr. Schmidt can find only one phrase of friendship, 'to freeze on to.'

"Some difficulty was encountered over the word 'frabjous'; the commentator, not finding it in any dictionary, suggested that it 'may be a comical corruption of fabulous,' but added in a footnote, 'As I have been told later on, the word *frabjous* is to be found in some book written by Lewis Carroll.' It is to be hoped that Mr. Schmidt may soon turn his attention to the philological curiosities of ''Twas brillig.'

"A hobbledehoy is 'a youth approaching manhood'; a piffler is 'a man with a moral end in view, but nothing to back it, but a habit of talking sentimental rubbish' (see 'Cent. Dict.'), ex., 'Don't jaw, you fat piffler.' And Mr. Schmidt perpetuates the interpretation of 'damn' as the 'Indian dām, an ancient copper coin.' He finds no difficulty in tracing much of Mr. Kipling's phraseology to a Biblical source, and gives many references to the Scriptures for quotations and parallels; the phrase, 'they've no hem to their garments' is explained from Matt. ix. 20.

"Mr. Schmidt has detected a 'foreign influence' in much of the schoolboy talk, such as in the use of 'cave,' 'twiggez-vous'; and he notes that a French influence can be 'traced' in such phrases as 'I'm not smokin' aujourd'-hui, parce que je jolly well pense that we'll be suivi.' The article ends with 'Americanisms,' and a very elaborate index to all the words interpreted and annotated."

The writer in *The Academy* adds this word for English authors:

"The thought that far away in Upsala they read 'Stalky & Co.' with a dictionary, and talk Kiplingese perhaps on wild Bacchic evenings, repeating with fervor and complete understanding the subtle extravagances of *Stalky*, *Beetle*, and *M'Turk*—this thought must surely comfort our struggling authors. However outrageous your language—solecistic, fatuous, or merely nonsensical—you will be understood and appreciated in the lecture-rooms of Upsala."

MISCHIEF OF THE DIVORCE OF ARTS AND CRAFTS

THAT ordinary economic laws governing supply and demand fail to work in the case of picture-making puzzles a writer in the London *Times*. He notes that as the demand falls off in the field of painting the supply increases, while the increase in the demand for handicraft brings no adequate increase of supply. Painters are coming to the conclusion, he thinks, that the world is making up its mind to do without art, but they keep on painting because they are disinterested men "who do their best against every kind of discouragement from sheer love of their art." On the other hand, this writer observes, "there is far more talk about art than there used to be, and a far greater sense of its importance to the life of man. Also, in spite of many absurdities, our rooms are certainly less ugly than they were fifty years ago." Furniture, wall-papers, carpets, and ornaments are all better. It is along the lines of handicraftmanship that the demand for better art is felt, but with little or no response from those to whom the artistic life appeals. Says this editorial writer:

"It is a strange state of things. There are multitudes of painters, often skilled workmen, producing a kind of art which the public does not want. And there is the public wanting a kind of art which the painters do not produce. There is no obvious or easy remedy, but it is pretty clear that the art of painting, as at present practised, is too difficult for many painters who practise it, and that their talents would be better and more profitably employed in some easier and more useful art. It is the modern divorce between the arts and crafts that has done the mischief. In the fifteenth century in Florence the man who is now a minor painter struggling with a task beyond his powers would have been a craftsman doing good work within his powers. Then there was a kind of process of natural selection among artists, and only the best became painters. Now the selection is mainly social, and therefore altogether artificial. Things are better than they were; and a good many men, who would have been minor painters fifty years ago, are now good craftsmen. But still, when we hear that a youth intends to be an artist, we take it for granted that he means a painter; and still the great mass of painters would be better employed in something less difficult and more useful than picture-making. Unfortunately the demand for beautiful things of all kinds is still capricious, and incessantly threatened by commercial competition. But still it exists and is growing; and we may hope that it will gradually increase the supply of craftsmen and lessen the supply of painters, until we get back to a process of natural selection."

One of the reasons here alleged for the diminished interest in pictures is that "most pictures painted nowadays are but a poor and expensive kind of decoration, whatever other merits they may have." For a long time, it is urged, "both the public and many artists have not been in the habit of regarding pictures as decoration at all," proof of this, to the writer's mind, being found in the quality of most picture-frames. He writes:

"If we thought of pictures as ornaments to a wall, we should not be able to endure the frames of most of them for a moment; and, if painters thought of them, and proposed to sell them, as ornaments, they would never frame them as they usually do. Whistler used to design his frames with some care, and decent frames are now commoner than they were twenty years ago. But most frames are still as tawdry and ugly as the gilt Paris clocks that one finds in hotel bedrooms. . . . . .

"No doubt, half-unconsciously, we have come to dislike oil paintings and to disregard them as decoration, because of the ugliness of the frames which we associate with them. But this ugliness is only a symptom of the painter's indifference to decorative qualities in his work. There are many reasons for that indifference, the chief of them being, probably, that the public has learned to expect an amount of illusion in every picture which only the greatest masters can combine with decorative beauty. In fact, the art of painting has grown too difficult to be an art, except when practised by a great artist; and lesser painters lose all delight and purpose in the mere struggle to represent facts. Thus their pictures lack the unambitious beauty which we find in many works of the lesser Italian Primitives, who painted according to a settled decorative convention which did not include much illusion of reality. These Primitives, tho they were not great, had a reason for their existence. The modern minor painter has no reason, since he can only paint for us things that we can see better by looking out of window; and it is only natural that as a rule. we should prefer to look out of window.

"Since most pictures now have no chance of selling unless they are shown at exhibitions, painters have got into the habit of painting for exhibition, that is to say, for conditions purely temporary and artificial; and the public have got into the habit of regarding pictures as only furniture for exhibitions. They go to see them for a momentary sensation, not with any idea of buying; and that picture has the greatest success which makes the loudest bid for the attention of distracted crowds."

Mr. Gutzon Borglum predicts (in the December *Craftsman*) that the art-school of to-day will pass and be replaced by the school of crafts. He sees such a rosy view as this of the result:

"Instead of 999 art students in every 1,000 eventually finding an asylum in some 'uncongenial' atmosphere, at a bread-and-butter wage, disappointed men with a hazy chain of ideals, they would be master craftsmen—putting life and beauty into our liberal arts; invaluable citizens, and incidentally economically independent, contented, joyous."

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FLAVIA A. C. CANFIELD. GABRIELLE E. JACKSON. A. S. VAN WESTRUM. H. G. WELLS.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Barbour, Ralph Henry. Harry's Island. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 306. New York: The Century Co. $1.50.

Burleigh, C. B. All Among the Loggers, or, Norman Carver's Winter in a Lumber Camp. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 398. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50.

Burnett, Frances Hodgson. The Spring Cleaning as Told by Queen Crosspatch. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 99. New York: The Century Co.

Cameron, Margaret. The Bachelor and the Baby. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 42. New York: Harper & Bros. 50 cents.

Canfield, Flavia A. C. The Kidnapped Campers. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Conrad, Joseph. The Point of Honor: A Military Tale. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 182. New York: The McClure Co.

Cradle of the Rose, The. By the Author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress." Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 319. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50 net.

Creasy, Sir Edward. The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World from Marathon to Waterloo. 12mo, pp. xviii–518. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Curwood, James Oliver. The Courage of Captain Plum. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 319. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Danby, Frank. The Heart of a Child. 12mo. The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Frank Danby here furnishes an interesting and sympathetic character-study of a child of the London slums. Sally Snape dances into the story to the tune of an East-End organ-grinder—a tiny, red-haired, vixenish elf, but withal possest of a magnetism that few can withstand. The evolution of this plebeian Sally into "Sarita Mainwaring" of the music-halls and the final glory of becoming Lady Kidderminster forms the basis of the novel.

The title strikes the keynote of the story. It is the child heart of Lady Kidderminster no less than that of the half-starved waif that appeals to the reader. Its purity and innocence are not only proof against the contaminating environments of the theatrical world, but force Lord Kidderminster to offer Sally an honorable marriage in place of the baser thing he at first contemplated. The story of this infatuated young man's awakening to a realization of his own manhood and Sally's worth is well done. The young wife's loyalty to her friends of humbler days is in keeping with the simplicity of her character. It may be questioned if the seamy side of London society life is not given undue emphasis by the author, but as a whole the story is simply and charmingly told.

Dawson, William J. A Soldier of the Future. 12mo, pp. 360. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co.

Dobson, Austin. De Libris: Prose and Verse. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 232. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Donworth, Grace. The Letters of Jennie Allen to Her Friend, Miss Musgrave. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 291. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

DuBois, M. R. J. The Pleasant-Thought Year-Book: Pleasant and Profitable Thoughts taken from a large number of Authors and Arranged for Every Day in the Year. 16mo, pp. 122. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Edgar, M. G., Selected by. A Treasury of Verse for Little Children. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 258. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $2.50.

Emerson, Ralph Waldo. Power, Success, and Greatness. With an Introduction by Richard Watson Gilder. Thumbnail Series. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. xxxv–194. New York: The Century Co.

Fling, Fred Morrow. Mirabeau and the French Revolution. Three vols. Vol. I.: The Youth of Mirabeau. 8vo, pp. 497. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

The youth of Mirabeau came at a period when aristocratic feudalism and regalism were at their last gasp. The sense of his own aristocratic origin made him cling with a sort of superstitious instinct to the idea of monarchism, while the harshness which he had met with in the experiences of his early life caused him to be a rebel and revolutionary in heart. These were the two main elements in his character, and the two main motives of his career. The gigantic force he wielded during the early days of the new movement, the intellectual power he showed, his tempestuous and fearless eloquence—all were carried along by the reckless passions which he had developed before the first great crisis in his personal and private life was reached in 1774.

HELEN KELLER.

This early period of Mirabeau's biography is treated in this first volume of Professor Fling's work. The second volume will deal with Mirabeau's fortunes during his confinement in French prisons, his activity as a publicist, and his sojourn in Holland, England, and Germany, ending with the preparations that were being made for the elections to the States-General; while his stirring career thenceforward to his death will be contained in the third volume and the history of the National Assembly.

The author of this work has outlined his plan on the broadest basis. He has set out to represent all the events, characters, and causes that made the dramatic setting to this central colossal personage, the man who, according to Camille Desmoulins, was the eminent citizen, who had not ceased his whole life long to express his hatred toward despotism and had contributed more than any one else to bring about liberty for France.

Professor Fling brings before us a vivid picture of the early life of the great tribune Gabriel-Honoré de Riquet, who was born in the old and now vanished Château de Vignon. It was in his third year he was attacked by smallpox in its most hideous form. The lotions and ointments applied by his mother rendered the scars deeper and more disfiguring than ever, and the loss of the beauty which belonged to his family was always a source of bitterness to him. The boy was from the first a cause of disappointment to his father the Marquis de Mirabeau, who eyed him with increasing repugnance.

The young Comte de Mirabeau was a failure at school, but in 1767 he was removed thence to join a cavalry regiment. Three months later than April, 1768, when he obtained the commission of a lieutenant, he deserted. His father, learning that he had become entangled in a love-

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affair, procured a *lettre de cachet*, and the scapegrace was imprisoned in the Ile de Ré. He was released to join his regiment in Corsica. When he returned to his father in 1711 as captain of cavalry, Professor Fling declares that the attitude of the old Marquis toward him seemed almost to justify the Comte's bitter remark, "I saw that I should be always in the wrong because I was not beloved." It will be said that he did nothing to win his father's confidence, and after his marriage to Mlle. Marignani he led such an extravagant life that to save him from his creditors he was placed "under the hands of the King," and a second *lettre de cachet* exiled him to the remote town of Manosque. Here he exhibited such a precocious arrogance that he became involved in a conflict of duels, and another *lettre de cachet* consigned him to the Château d'If. This was in 1774. As the victim of an arbitrary father and an arbitrary government we may well suppose, as Professor Fling remarks, "Here were sufficient reasons to make him an opponent of arbitrary power. When the door of Château d'If closed upon him, Mirabeau's first contribution to the great debate that was to terminate with a constitution for France, his *Essai sur le despotisme*, had been written."

This elaborate study of the great revolutionary leader of France is the first attempt that has been made to write such a work in English. It is careful, learned, and rich in bibliographical references. The pictorial illustrations are interesting.

Folwell, William Watts. Minnesota: The North Star State. 16mo, pp. vi–682. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25 net.

Frobenius, Leo. The Childhood of Man. Translated by H. H. Keane. 8vo, pp. 504. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $3.

This attractive work, which professes to be a popular account of the lives, customs, and thoughts of the primitive races of mankind, owes a great deal of its value and interest to the 415 illustrations which it contains. These illustrations are many of them new, and can not be found in ordinary works of anthropology, and this science must always consist largely in the collection, description, and interpretation of primitive works of art. Mr. Frobenius had singular opportunities for the compilation of this part of his work. He has told us that, as a young relative of Dr. Bodinus, while that eminent scientist was in charge of the Berlin Zoological Gardens, he spent a good deal of his early days among the Eskimos, Laps, Indians, Bedouins, and blacks of that famous collection. He was intimate enough with different classes of the human family to win their sympathy and love. He thus acquired a pretty accurate knowledge of feelings, temperaments, and ideas of the external world which belonged to these primitive peoples. This led him to devote his after-life to what he considered the proper study of mankind, *i.e.*, man, and for this purpose he began by making a collection of the products of infantile crafts and industries throughout the world. The illustrations in this volume are largely drawn from the writer's storehouse.

He begins his work by a chapter on personal adornment as practised by African savages, whose women, according to Stanley, wear brass rings round their necks to the weight of from forty-four to ninety pounds. The next step in the ornamentation of the body is that by means of tattooing so that the engraved embellishments and symbols may persist to the end of life. This was practised in North America as well as in Africa and Polynesia. These tattoo-markings had a symbolical significance, and married couples used tattoo marks instead of wedding-rings. From tattooing we advance to dress language, the wampum belts, and feathers notched and trimmed so as to convey a meaning. Among the Indians a horseshoe-shaped figure meant that the man wearing it on his trousers, the blade of his oar, etc., had had the good luck and address to steal a horse from the enemy.

The animal stories of the Bushmen are familiar to the general reader through the writings of Calloway. Mr. Frobenius introduces us to a series of very spirited drawings made by these savages. Funerals, ghosts, skull-worship, and head-hunting are next dealt with, and then comes a most interesting chapter on Ancestor Worship and Fetishism. Mr. Frobenius gives the best account of the Mide, a kind of savage freemasonry, which we have yet seen. This remarkable spiritualistic secret society forms one of the most mysterious features in Indian civilization. A large portion of this work is taken up with primitive cosmogony, and the origin of fire. The dwellers on the west coast of Sumatra tell how a primitive Prometheus stole fire for the benefit of his tribe. The story runs as follows:

"When a son of *Hia* (man) once went to a Bela woman to fetch fire, she had none at the moment because it had gone out. She was able, however, like all the Belas, to make fire by friction, an art which they most carefully kept from men, regarding it as a private secret. Hence the Bela woman, while she was making the fire, wanted to cover the son of Hia with a cloth. But he said to her: 'Through this cloth I can see; put a basket over me.' Now, however, it was too evident that he could also see through the basket. The rogue asked her just to throw another basket over him. So she did, and struck fire under the belief that he could not now see it. But the man who came to fetch fire had gained his object; he had plainly seen how she came by the fire, and laughed at her. Thus did men learn the art of kindling fire."

The work closes with chapters on war and cannibalism. Mr. Frobenius dwells on the fact that there are two classes of primitive races, the warlike and the unwarlike. Only among the former is cannibalism practised.

We might almost characterize this work as a dictionary of primitive archeology. The articles are concise and the illustrations most fascinating. It does, indeed, occupy in the field of anthropology somewhat the place which German and English dictionaries of Greek and Latin antiquities occupied in the classical course. It is a book to put into the hands of young people, even children, and may be characterized as an unpretentious but masterly summary of its subject.

Gaige, Roscoe C., and **Harcourt,** Alfred. Books and Reading. 12mo. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. $1.50.

This is intended to be a sort of *vade mecum* for the reader. It has been compiled with care and devotion, and contains some of the choicest passages in literature

Gale, Zona. Friendship Village. 12mo, pp. 323. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Greenslet, Ferris. The Life of Thomas Bailey Aldrich. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.00 net.

To those who admired the vigor and independence of Mr. Greenslet's book on Lowell, this later work in the biographical field brings some disappointment. Doubtless there are extenuating circumstances. The writer may not, perhaps, rightly be blamed for producing a different book when he is only carrying out the behests of others more nearly concerned with the record of a literary life. It is the penalty one sometimes has to pay for intimacy.

It is still near the time of Aldrich's death; poignant wounds can not have been healed, and personal facts are, more than likely, still guarded with a jealous sacredness from the public eye. Yet, such being the case, one is tempted to ask wherein was there need of an "authorized" biography? So few are the personal facts here disclosed that no one, not within the circle of Mr. Aldrich's acquaintances, can pretend to form an estimate of the man's personality. The biographer, sharing contemporaneousness with only the most recent years of his subject, can of course speak but limitedly in his own behalf; so he wisely leaves the task to the man whose life he is depicting. This is latterly accounted a virtue in biographers, but the misfortune in the present case is that Aldrich himself has so little to reveal, even tho there are a goodly number of letters to some of the most notable of his coevals. Mr. Howells, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Bayard Taylor, Mark Twain, Mr. G. E. Woodberry, Mr. William Winter, and Mr. Hamilton Mabie apparently shared with him frequent interchange of correspondence, but to each and all there is little besides a bulletin of literary activities.

The impression is amply conveyed that Aldrich is literary—consciously literary to an almost painful degree. He confesses himself preoccupied with this, that, or the other phase of his literary activities—a novel, a poem, or a drama, while the long seventy years of a nation's life go almost wholly unreflected. It may be that the conscious purpose of those who guard his memory is to give to the world the professional side of the man upon the assumption that that is all to which they have any right. True as it may be that Aldrich took no part in public affairs, yet he was practically always a dweller in cities, a man of society, a frequent traveler; but of the things which such activities add to a man's interest there is in the record now before us a singular barrenness.

There are, of course, gems in this work. One is a letter written by Holmes to Aldrich at the time when the latter was winning his first spurs. It contains beautiful advice to young writers. There are also some points that might start an interesting controversy; such as Aldrich's opinion of Lanier and of Poe. The former he regarded not as a poet, but as a musi-

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cian; and Poe, he was inclined to believe, owed his vogue more to his irregular life than to his poetic achievements.

Hind, A. M. A Short History of Engraving and Etching. For the Use of Collectors and Students. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $5.00 net.

Mr. Hind's book is the work of a brother of the better-known art critic, C. Lewis Hind, who is at present attached to the department of prints and drawings in the British Museum. Its scope limits it to a survey of the history of engraving on metal throughout the various countries and schools. With this limitation set for itself, it necessarily devotes most of its attention to European practitioners of the art of engraving, with the exception, of course, of etching.

In this field the greatest name of all, excluding Rembrandt, is Whistler, and he and a few other Americans, such as Frank Duveneck, Pennell, Blum, Smillie, and the Morans, receive their proportionate share of notice. Of course art is without country, and artists must be considered as a world in themselves in any work that aims at comprehensiveness of survey. Yet a work designed to circulate in this country and furnish information to English readers ought to keep its perspectives right. The rather dubious credit of having brought the craft of bank-note engraving to its highest perfection is assigned to the United States, but little is said of any other engraving on steel done in this country, nor indeed any accomplishment in mezzotint, a medium in which Sartain deserves to be noticed. Steel-engraving is one of the arts now happily in eclipse, and the Philadelphia mezzotints do not compare with the English masters of the eighteenth century, yet we look for a treatment of American workers in a comprehensive history. When Mr. Hinds produces his companion work, Wood-cuts, Lithography, and Relief-cuts and Plane-prints in general, he should not overlook the American school.

These things aside, the present work will doubtless be of great value to the American reader. It necessarily covers ground preoccupied by earlier works, but Maberly's "Print Collector" is now rare and expensive, and Bryan's dictionary is bulky and likewise a burden as to price. The immense field here covered (the work treats of engraving, etching, and the allied tone processes) makes brevity imperative; hence one will resort to this work for the dry facts of the art and artists rather than appreciative estimates of the masters. An opening chapter deals with processes and materials. The appendices are invaluable. There is a classified list of engravers wherein are given the date, the medium used, and the master whose influence is shown or the group characteristic, or the locality. This is a condensed history in itself, and will save much time for the student or connoisseur. There are also general bibliographies of almost all possible literature relating to the subject, and a comprehensive general index. The book is plentifully illustrated, and most of the reproductions are of a high quality.

Holland, Clive. From the North Foreland to Penzance. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xv–334. New York. Duffield & Co. $3.50.

Home, Gordon. Along the Rivieras of France and Italy. 4to, pp. 328. New York: The Macmillan Co. $3.

Artist as well as author, and at present art editor to the London *King*, Mr. Gordon has by his previous works shown how successfully he can illustrate, both by pen and brush, the scenery of Europe, which he knows and loves so well. The present volume contains some twenty-five colored pictures and many line drawings made on the spot as he traveled along the coastline between Marseilles and Pisa. The Riviera is treated by him as a place of historical as well as pictorial interest. It is, indeed, to be described as a collection of jewels strung together at irregular intervals along a rough mountain-chain. Some of these gems are genuine antiques, some of them overlaid with modern incrustations. It was four centuries before Christ that certain Phocian merchant mariners defied the navies of Phenician Carthage by colonizing a spot on the south of France and making Marseilles the center of commerce in the western Mediterranean. But while Marseilles is full of historical associations, it is not there that the traveler will linger. He will pass on to the castle and walls of Hyères, ever keeping the towering mountains and the placid sea in view. The long plain of rich alluvial soil over which the towers of Hyères watched for strange galleys on the horizon is one of the most fertile and beautiful spots on the Riviera, and besides, within the town itself is a narrow street where the most famous preacher of the seventeenth century, Massillon, was born. But the next point of interest in Mr. Gordon's panorama is Frejas, with its famous Roman amphitheater. A little further on in this book bursts upon our gaze the entrancing scenery of Nice. There it lies, its long pier stretching into the bay of azure, its white walls contrasting with the deep green of fig-trees and olives and cactus thickets, and behind the blue slopes and ridges of the mountain ranges.

But this book does not only introduce the reader to such centers of fashion, publicity, and luxury as Nice and Mentone or Cannes. Many French and Italian towns which lie in byways and corners are revealed and described and painted on these pages. The ordinary traveler who hurries by in his automobile or railway car might pass them by altogether. But they are often the brightest gems of the Riviera. Such towns are Eze and La Turbie.

This volume will be an indispensable necessity to all who visit the Riviera, and probably those who have already visited it will find that Mr. Gordon reveals a world of new interest and beauty of which they will make themselves sharers on their return to the Mediterranean. The description of the old Roman and subsequently Saracen town of Eze is enough to vindicate Mr. Gordon's claim to be considered an able and valuable guide, and he has introduced his readers to many towns as obscure and unknown as Eze.

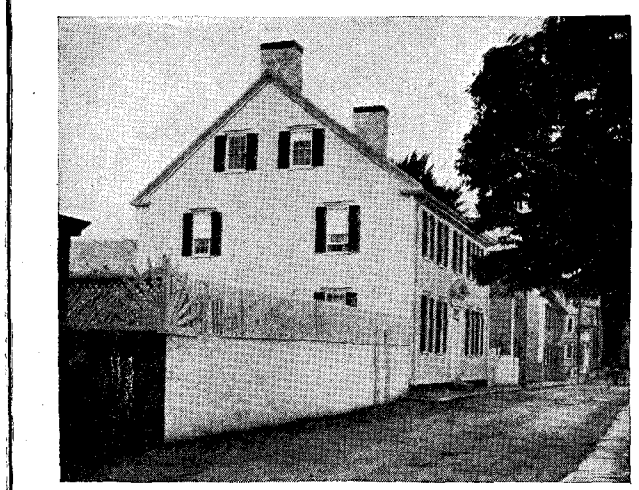
Hope, Anthony. The Great Miss Driver. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 420. New York: The McClure Co.

Hopper, James, and **Bechdolt,** Fred. R. "9009." 12mo, pp. 195. New York: The McClure Co.

Hough, Emerson. The Young Alaskans. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 291. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.25.

Howells, W. D. Christmas Every Day: A Story Told a Child. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.75.

Jackson, Gabrielle E. The Dawn of Womanhood. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell & Co



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Jevons, Frank Byron. An Introduction to the Study of Comparative Religion. 12mo, pp. 283. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Jones, John P. India, Its Life and Thought. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xvii–443. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.50 net.

Jordan, Elizabeth. Many Kingdoms. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 311. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

Keats, John. Odes, Sonnets, and Lyrics. With a Preface by Edmund Clarence Stedman, and a note by Richard Watson Gilder. Thumbnail Series. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. xxxi–130. New York: The Century Co.

Keller, Helen. The World I Live In. 18mo, pp. 195. New York: The Century Co. $1.

We are glad that the publishers of the *Century* magazine have gathered into the present convenient little volume Miss Keller's articles, which first appeared in that periodical. This certainly is one of the wonderful books. It gives a blind and deaf person an opportunity of speaking to the outer world in a narrative full of peculiar and pathetic interest.

Kinross, Albert. Joan of Gabrioch. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 350. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Lamb, Charles, Shakespeare, for the Young. "Cymbeline." Illustrated by Helen Stratton; with songs set to music by T. Maskell Hardy. 16mo, pp. 70. New York: Duffield & Co. 80 cents.

Lodge, Sir Oliver. Science and Immortality. 12mo, pp. 294. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $2.00 net.

Loomis, Charles Battell. A Holiday Touch, and Other Tales of Undaunted Americans. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 327. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

Marden, Orison Swett. He Who Thinks He Can, and Other Papers on Success in Life. 12mo, pp. 250. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1 net.

Martin, Helen R. The Revolt of Anne Royle. 12mo, pp. 387. New York: The Century Co. $1.50.

McNeil, Everett. The Boy Forty-Niners, or, Across the Plains and Mountains to the Gold-Mines of California in a Prairie Schooner. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 433. New York: The McClure Co.

Merrick, Leonard. Lynch's Daughter. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 316. New York: The McClure Co.

Miller, J. R. The Wilder Life. 16mo, pp. 286. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 85 cents.

Mitchell, S. Weir. The Red City: A Novel of the Second Administration of President Washington. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 421. New York: The Century Co. $1.50.

Moses, Edith. Unofficial Letters of an Unofficial's Wife. 12mo, pp. 354. New York: D. Appleton &Co.

Old-Spelling Shakespeare, The. The Winter's Tale. Edited by E. J. Furnivall. Introduction and notes by F. W. Clarke. 12mo, pp. 94. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.

Ouida. "Helianthus." 12mo, pp. 445. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Partridge, Anthony. The Distributors. 12mo, pp. 354. New York: The McClure Co.

Patterson, Joseph Medill. A Little Brother of the Rich. 12mo. Chicago: The Reilly & Britton Co. $1.50.

Mr. Patterson's book is of the type that, while apparently meeting a popular demand, yet, in the judgment of the intelligent reader, has little excuse for being. It deals with the fortunes of a young Westerner, who, having secured the friendship of certain rich New-Yorkers at Yale, is, by means of their influence and money, assured a social position as well as a footing in the financial world. Once caught in the fascinating whirlpool of the metropolis, he finds himself too weak to escape. The lack of dollars hampers his career somewhat, and he contents himself with whatever crums fall from the rich men's tables. This involves, at the start, the desertion of his boyhood sweetheart in Indiana. His deterioration is rapid as he absorbs the vices of the vulgar rich. The useless lives of this undesirable class, with gambling, drinking, horse-racing, and intrigues, are depicted in glaring detail. The story of the girl who was left to fight her way single-handed in the world forms the strongest element in the story, yet even this savors too strongly of the melodramatic. It is to be doubted if the reading public at large is greatly edified by such a sensational arraignment of their rich neighbors.

Payson, William Farquhar. Barry Gordon. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 341. New York: The McClure Co.

Peters, Madison C. Sermons that Won the Masses. 16mo, pp. 192. Philadelphia: Griffith & Rowland Press. 50 cents.

Post, Melville Davisson. The Corrector of Destinies: Being Tales of Randolph Mason as related by his Private Secretary, Courtlandt Parks. 12mo, pp. 302. New York: Edward J. Clode.

Randolph, Althea. Jeannie's Journal, or, First Year at Boarding-School. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 177. New York: Bonnell, Silver & Co. $1.

Rhodes, Joseph. The English-Esperanto Dictionary. Based upon the "Fundamento," the Esperanto Literature, and the National-Esperanto Dictionaries bearing Dr. Zamenhof's "Aprobo." 12mo, pp. xxii–547. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $2 net.

Schouler, James. Ideals of the Republic. 12mo, pp. xi–304. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Schutze, Martin. Hero and Leander. 12mo, pp. 176. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

Scott, Walter Dill. The Psychology of Advertising. 8vo, pp. 269. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $2.00.

This is a bright and suggestive work upon what nowadays forms so important an element in business affairs. Why it should deal with the subject from a psychological standpoint is not very evident. The main feature in the book is that it is practical. For instance, there is nothing particularly scientific in the statement under "Memory" in the advice, "If you want to make sure that you will remember a name, say it over to yourself," but it is highly practical. So with the advice under the high-sounding title "Feelings and Emotion": "Pains must be taken by the advertiser to please those to whom his appeals are made."

Yet under the garb of scientific nomenclature a good deal of plain and sensible counsel is laid before the reader, altho the conviction still remains uppermost in the minds of men who are successful without being consciously scientific that the writer of advertisements, the placer of advertisements, and the solicitor of advertisements are, like the book-agent and the poet, born, not made.

Smith, George Adam. Jerusalem, the Topography, Economics and History from the Earliest Times to A.D. 70. 2 vols., royal octavo, pp. 498 and 631, New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son.

Dr. Smith's present work is a sequel to the well-known "Historical Geography of the Holy Land," in which no mention was made of Jerusalem. It begins with a sketch of the part that Jerusalem has played in the world's history, then shows that the site of the city has not changed since ancient times, and that there is no reason to think that earthquakes have materially affected the position of springs or the courses of valleys. This is followed with an identification of the ancient springs and reservoirs with their modern equivalents, the important conclusion being reached that Gihon is the Virgin's Fountain and Enrogel is Job's Well. The Zion problem is next attacked; and, in accordance with most modern investigators, it is decided that this is to be sought, not in the traditional place on the western hill, but on the eastern hill. The valley of Hinnom is neither Wâdy Sitti Maryam nor El-Wâd, but is Wâdy er-Rabâbi on the west and south of the modern city.

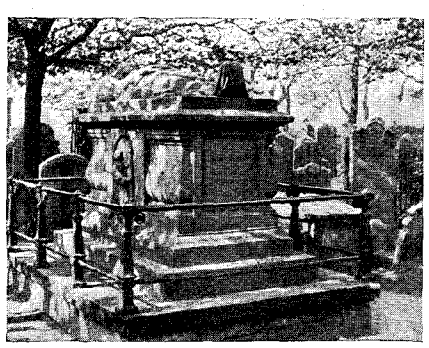
The difficult problem of the position of the three walls on the north described by Josephus, the author regards as incapable of a final solution. The first wall, he thinks, corresponded with the course of the present David Street. The third wall is probably to be identified with the ancient remains in the present north wall, and the second wall lay somewhere between it and the first wall, tho where no one knows. Whether the Church of the Holy Sepulcher lies inside or outside of the second wall, which was the outer wall in the time of Christ, he regards as an insoluble problem. In proportion to the rest of the book the discussion here is brief and inadequate, and the author has hardly given due weight to the evidence from Josephus which shows that the present city wall is to be regarded as the second wall, and that the third wall lay still farther toward the north, in which case the Church of the Holy Sepulcher lies inside of the second wall and can not be genuine.

The remainder of the first volume is devoted to the economics and politics of Jerusalem in the various periods of its history. There are some advantages in

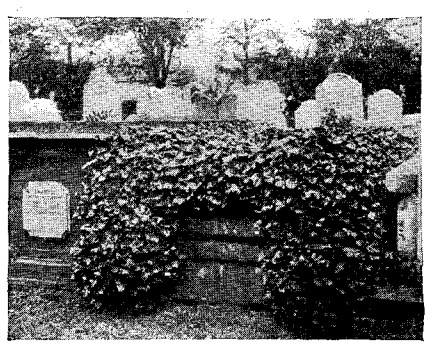
(Continued on page 814.)

From Shelley's "Untrodden English Ways."

THE GRAVE OF STERNE.



THE TOMB OF BUNYAN.



THE TOMB OF THACKERAY.

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A SHEAF OF CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS

WHAT can you buy that is more welcome than a book? Every young woman and young man and many older ones will delight in having given them a copy of "The Henry Hutt Picture Book," reproducing all of the best of Mr. Hutt's popular work—pretty girls, smiling widows, well set-up young men. Fifty of the pictures are in color and others are in tint and black.

THERE ARE MANY other beautiful books offered this season. The richest of all is "The Book of the Pearl," a superb volume telling everything there is to know about pearls and illustrated in color and photogravure. Give to a friend who has been to Egypt, or who longs to go, a copy of the beautiful "Egypt and Its Monuments," written by Robert Hichens, author of "The Garden of Allah," the illustrations in full color by Jules Guérin, with a great number of full-page photographs.

THERE ARE TWO notable biographies among the Christmas books—"The Reminiscences of Lady Randolph Churchill," telling wittily and with many interesting pictures of social life in England during the past thirty years; and Helen Keller's "The World I Live In," a unique and rarely interesting record of this wonderful deaf and blind girl's life, which she says she finds "ruddy and satisfying."

ADMIRAL DEWEY has written a letter to the publishers of "Three Years Behind the Guns," expressing his great delight in that book, which tells the story of a lad who ran away from home in time to enlist on the *Olympia* and take part in the Battle of Manila Bay. Boys from eight to eighty ought to find this in their Christmas stockings. Another capital Christmas book is "A Grand Army Man," in which Mr. Harvey J. O'Higgins has made an exceedingly clever story out of David Warfield's part of Wes' Bigelow in Belasco's famous play. Sixty pictures by Martin Justice, tinted pages, and a beautiful binding make this a fine gift volume.

IF YOU WANT to give a good novel, get "The Red City," Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's latest book, a story of old Philadelphia in the time of President Washington, continuing his famous novel "Hugh Wynne." If you want to give your friend a new sensation try "The Post-Girl," that new novel by a new English writer, Edward C. Booth, which everybody is talking about.

OUT OF THE MANY books for children it is hard to choose. Among the best of this year's publications are the following: "Harry's Island," a sort of civilized Robinson Crusoe camping story by Ralph Henry Barbour, most popular of all present writers for boys; Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's whimsical "Spring Cleaning," with charming colored illustrations; Major-General Howard's "Famous Indian Chiefs I Have Known," a book that any boy will delight in; the first Brownie book in color, "Brownie Clown of Brownietown," by Palmer Cox; a sweet and tender story for girls, "Fritzi," by Agnes M. Daulton, which has made the critics ask if she is not a second Louisa M. Alcott; "The Happychaps," a book about a new kind of Brownie, with verses by Carolyn Wells and more than a hundred pictures by Harrison Cady.

IF you want additional information about books send to The Century Co. (Union Square, New York City) for a beautiful booklet (free) called "Books to Buy," illustrated in color and with exquisite marginal pictures. One of its features is "A Classified List of Books for Children," telling whether they are for boys or girls and for what age,—invaluable at Christmas.

MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS

IT WOULD BE HARD to find a better gift or one more complimentary to the recipient than a year's subscription to *The Century Magazine*. Next year there will be much about Lincoln in *The Century*, celebrating the Lincoln centenary. See the advertisement in next column.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, be they your own children or nephews or nieces or the children of your friends, nothing will give more pleasure than a year's subscription to *St. Nicholas*, "the best of children's Magazines."

The new generation of children can be just as sure of receiving the right kind of help and fun from *St. Nicholas* as we were when we were their age.

"The model amidst the multitude of modern magazines."—*Chicago Interior*.

THE CENTURY

for forty years has been the leading magazine. There are others, but there are none "just as good." It is a force in the community. There is an uplift in it—an optimistic, cheerful view of life. Look over this programme and see if you will not join the great CENTURY army—if you are not already in it.

1809 The Lincoln Centenary 1909

will be celebrated in THE CENTURY by the publication of notable articles about Lincoln, portraits, unpublished documents from Lincoln's own pen and from that of one of his secretaries, etc. Splendidly illustrated.

Saint-Gaudens

greatest of modern sculptors, who died recently, left an autobiography—a wonderful human document—racy with anecdotes and descriptions. THE CENTURY will print it.

Queen Victoria

will be pictured in letters written by the wife of the American Minister when the Queen came to the throne.

Paderewski

has given an interesting interview to THE CENTURY, his views on great composers and their music. Gabrilowitsch and Kneisel will contribute interviews.

Andrew Carnegie

is writing for THE CENTURY. Read his remarkable article on the Tariff and learn what he knows about tariffs.

Romantic Germany

is the subject of a delightful series of papers by Robert Haven Schauffler, illustrated by the best of the younger German painters.

Stories

by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Thomas Nelson Page, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Jack London, Edith Wharton, Charles D. Stewart, John Corbin, Owen Johnson, Ruth McEnery Stuart, and many others.

The Great Christmas Number

The most beautiful number ever issued, superbly illustrated with reproductions of famous American paintings in color, pictures in tint and black. Contains opening chapters of the serials

MR. OPP

a novel by
Alice Hegan Rice
Author of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."
AND
Thompson Seton's Fox Story
Yule-Tide in the Old Town
By Jacob A. Riis
Carnegie on the Tariff
Christmas Stories
Pictures and Poems

Grover Cleveland

—the real Grover Cleveland, will be described in THE CENTURY in 1909 by the men who knew him best.

Helen Keller

is writing for THE CENTURY. Don't miss her article, "My Dreams."

Alice Hegan Rice

who wrote "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," will contribute a brilliant serial novel to THE CENTURY. Pathos and humor are exquisitely blended in this new story "Mr. Opp."

Thompson Seton

has written a remarkable fox story (showing the monogamy of the better-class fox) which THE CENTURY will print.

Animal Psychology

is the subject of papers by Professor Yerkes of Harvard, recording experiments in ascertaining what is in the minds of dumb creatures.

The Art in The Century

is unquestionably the best in any magazine. Famous pictures by American artists, reproduced in full color, are coming in 1909—each one worth cutting out. Timothy Cole's masterpieces of French art will be continued. Joseph Pennell and Boutet de Monvel are working for THE CENTURY.

New subscribers should begin with the Great Christmas Number. $4.00 a year.

The Century Co., Union Square, New York

ST. NICHOLAS

Make the children happy with a year's subscription to "the best of children's magazines."

One half of a boy's or girl's world is formed by what they read.
No other factor plays so large a part in their future welfare.

GOOD READING is an absolute essential in a child's life. Without it there can be slight progress.

GOOD READING stimulates the imagination, implants higher standards, and exerts a refining influence that can be secured in no other way.

GOOD READING provides the happiest hours of childhood while laying the foundations of character.

ST. NICHOLAS provides GOOD READING

IN 1909—Colored pictures by W. W. Denslow, illustrator of "The Wizard of Oz," in every number. Serial stories by Frances Hodgson Burnett, Ralph Henry Barbour, and other well-known writers. "Historic Boyhoods" is a series alone worth the price of the magazine, and another is Rebecca Harding Davis's bits of wisdom and timely suggestions. Children contribute to the "St. Nicholas League" and get prizes every month for essays, poems, drawings, photographs, etc. "Nature and Science" is a department which interests and educates. Mothers will appreciate the pages "For Very Little Folk." And there is plenty of fun in every number.

Whatever magazines you get for yourself, surely include St. Nicholas for the boys and girls

NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER (1908) NUMBERS FREE to new yearly subscribers who begin with January, 1909. If you wish to use a subscription as a Christmas gift, we will send *you* these two free numbers and a handsome subscription certificate; these you give at Christmas,—future numbers go direct. Remit subscription price ($3.00) to

The Century Co., Union Square, New York

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Special Holiday Sets
$1.50, $2.50, $3.50 **A REAL X'MAS GIFT**

GEM JUNIOR
SAFETY RAZOR
WITH NEW BAR

The **BLADE** does the shaving, and the value of any razor—safety or otherwise, depends on the quality of its steel, fineness of temper, and durability of the cutting edge. The unqualified success of the **GEM Junior Safety Razor** has been due to the remarkable superiority of its blades. For your protection look for the name—it is on every **genuine** blade.

Our New BAR (Pat. No. 686143) makes the mechanical action of the Safety Razor **perfect** and shaving a delight. It adapts the edge of blade to the curves of the face, drawing the skin smooth just in advance of blade—held at angle of ordinary razor, and always giving a clean, close, comfortable shave.

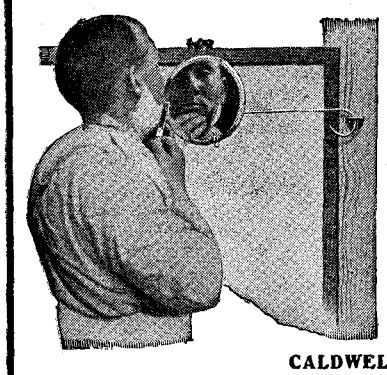
The $1.00 set includes silver, nickel-plated frame, three section shaving and stropping handle and 7 selected A1 Crucible Steel Blades, in plush-lined case.

Never a dull blade. 7 exchanged for 25c.

GEM CUTLERY COMPANY
34 Reade Street, New York
30 years in business—we are the original modern Safety Razor Makers.

Set of 7 New Blades 50c

$1.00



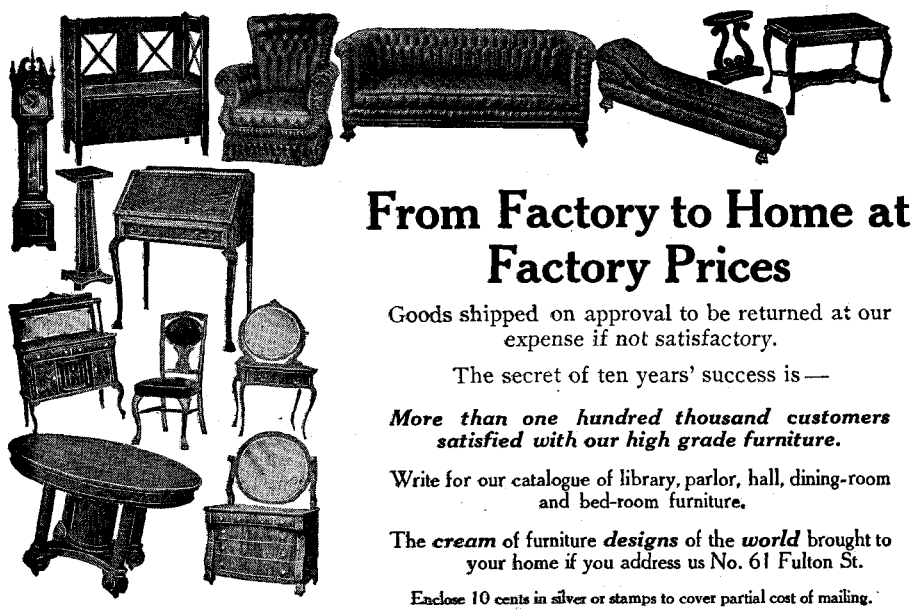
An Ideal Christmas Gift

BOUCHER ADJUSTABLE SHAVING GLASS

Every man should have one.
It makes shaving safe and comfortable.
It may be applied to any window, or elsewhere to obtain a strong light, and instantly adjusted to any angle.
It may be carried safely in a satchel.

Furnished express paid,
Beveled Edge, $2.00; Chipped Edge, $1 50; Magnifying, $5.00
Money refunded if not satisfactory.
Send for circular.

CALDWELL MANUFACTURING CO., 30 Jones St., Rochester, N. Y.



From Factory to Home at Factory Prices

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The secret of ten years' success is—

More than one hundred thousand customers satisfied with our high grade furniture.

Write for our catalogue of library, parlor, hall, dining-room and bed-room furniture.

The ***cream*** of furniture ***designs*** of the ***world*** brought to your home if you address us No. 61 Fulton St.

Enclose 10 cents in silver or stamps to cover partial cost of mailing.

Grand Rapids Furniture Mfg. Co., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 812*)

taking up these matters topically; still it may be questioned whether it would not be more profitable to consider them in connection with the history of the city that is discust in the second volume.

The second volume contains a history of Jerusalem from the earliest times down to its destruction by Titus. This is one of the most complete critical histories of the kingdom of Judah that has yet appeared. The two accounts of Sennacherib's invasion he agrees with Winckler and Prašek in referring to two separate campaigns, one in 701, the other after 690 B.C., instead of regarding them as duplicate narratives of the same transaction, as is done by Stade and many other critics. Deuteronomy, he holds, was written in the age when records first began to be kept by Israel. It bears internal evidence of two stages of growth. The earlier stratum was produced in the reign of Hezekiah, the later in the reign of Josiah. Unlike many recent critics, he holds that there was a return of exiles from Babylon. He also regards the so-called autobiography of Ezra as a trustworthy historical source. Whether the work of Ezra preceded or followed that of Nehemiah he thinks can not be determined. The concluding chapters on Jerusalem in the time of Christ are of special interest both literarily and historically. Here the author surpasses himself in the beauty of his word-pictures.

As a whole this is the most elaborate and scholarly work on Jerusalem that has appeared in any language. The author shows a thorough knowledge of all the ancient records and of the vast modern literature and he handles his material with the soundness of scholarship and keenness of critical judgment for which his earlier writings have made him famous.

Van Westrum, Adriaan Schade. The Devil; Founded on Ferenc Molnar's Play, as produced by Harrison Fiske at the Belasco Theatre, New York. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 317. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co. $1.50.

Mr. Van Westrum has founded this novel upon the Hungarian drama of the same name, which, for some inscrutable reason, has delighted audiences at two theaters in this city for several weeks, and is understood also to have been very successful "on the road." Mr. Van Westrum, in his work of turning dramatic material into a novel, has achieved what should be called a distinct success, by which is meant that the power originally exerted in the play has not been frittered away in the longer reading version. In fact, a writer in *The Nation* has declared that "the admirable technic displayed in the conduct of this embodied evil is perhaps more readily appreciated by the reader of the novel than by the spectator of the play."

Wells, Carolyn. The Happychaps. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 135. New York: The Century Co. $1.50.

Wells, H. G. First and Last Things: A Confession of Faith and a Rule of Life. 12mo, pp. 307. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

Wells, H. G. The War in the Air, and Particularly how Mr. Bert Smallways fared while it Lasted. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 395. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

For Indigestion Take
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
It's an effective aid to relieve obstinate indigestion, nervous dyspepsia, headache or depression.

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CURRENT POETRY

The Quiet Singer.

(*Ave! Francis Thompson.*)

By Charles Hanson Towne.

He had been singing, but I had not heard his voice;
He had been weaving lovely dreams of song,
Oh, many a morning long!
But I, remote and far,
Under an alien star,
Listened to other singers, other birds,
And other silver words.
But does the skylark, singing sweet and clear,
Beg the cold world to hear?
Rather he sings for very rapture of singing,
At dawn, or in the blue, mild summer noon,
Knowing that late or soon
His wealth of beauty, and his high notes ringing
Above the earth, will make some heart rejoice.
He sings, albeit alone,
Spendthrift of each pure tone,
Hoarding no single song,
No cadence wild and strong.

But one day from a friend far overseas,
As if upon the breeze,
There came the teeming wonder of his words—
A golden troop of birds
Caged in a little volume made to love;
Singing, singing,
Flinging, flinging
Their breaking hearts on mine, and softly bringing
Tears, and the peace thereof.

How the world woke anew!
How the days broke anew!
Before my tear-blind eyes a tapestry
I seemed to see,
Woven of all the dreams dead or to be.
Hills, hills of song, springs of eternal bloom.
Autumns of golden pomp and purple gloom
Were hung upon his loom.
Winters of pain, roses with awful thorns,

CLEVER WIFE
Knew How to Keep Peace in Family.

It is quite significant, the number of persons who get well of alarming heart trouble when they let up on coffee and use Postum as the beverage at meals.

There is nothing surprising about it however, because the harmful alkaloid in coffee—caffeine—is not present in Postum, which is made of clean, hard wheat.

"Two years ago I was having so much trouble with my heart," writes a lady in Washington, "that at times I felt quite alarmed. My husband took me to a specialist to have my heart examined.

"The doctor said he could find no organic trouble but said my heart was irritable from some food I had been accustomed to eat, and asked me to try and remember what disagreed with me.

"I remembered that coffee always soured on my stomach and caused me trouble from palpitation of the heart. So I stopped coffee and began to use Postum. I have had no further trouble since.

"A neighbor of ours, an old man, was so irritable from drinking coffee that his wife wanted him to drink Postum. This made him very angry, but his wife secured some Postum and made it carefully according to directions.

"He drank the Postum and did not know the difference, and is still using it to his lasting benefit. He tells his wife that the coffee is better than it used to be, so she smiles with him and keeps peace in the family by serving Postum instead of coffee." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

A Present Whose Enjoyment Begins Christmas Morning, and Knows No Ending

It Costs You Not A Single Cent

(Except carriage charges one way) to fully examine in your own home and at your leisure

This Superlative Christmas Gift

In the entire realm of holiday presents few remembrances could afford more fascinating entertainment in any refined home than one of the world-famous "Mira" instruments. For dancing, singing, the formal reception, for the fireside diversion, for the nursery and the sick room its repertory of exquisite music is almost unlimited. Whether you can play or whether you can't, this royal entertainer is always ready, always willing at any time, in any room in which you may wish it.

MIRA MUSIC

provides an exquisite blending of the piano and organ tones with exact modulation, perfect rhythm and sympathetic touch of the trained orchestra. If you are interested in popular airs it will play for you the latest popular tune. If classical music more strongly appeals to you, it will render Wagner's Bridal Chorus from Lohengrin, or if you delight in stirring music, it will play with dash and brilliance a Sousa March. You never weary of it. In hundreds of homes whose families are educated to most critical and discriminating music the "Mira" is a constant delight.

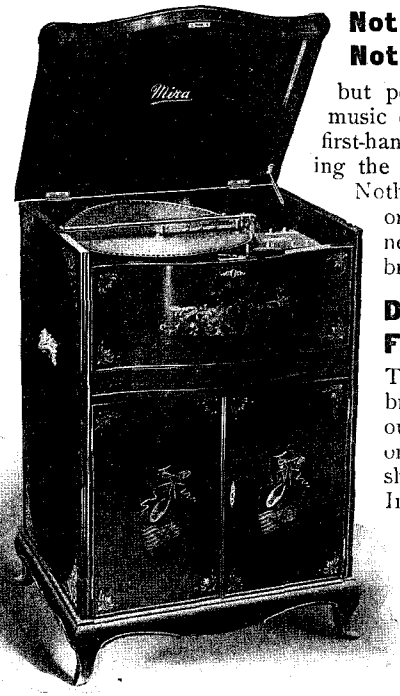
"With melting airs or martial, brisk or grave."—Cowper.

Distinctive and Characteristic

"Mira" music is a revelation of rich and mellow harmony, strong, pure and beautiful tone—musical quality wholly unlike the characterless notes of the ordinary, cheap music boxes.

Endless Variety

The scope of the "Mira" includes every form of music — classic, sacred, popular, not to mention the old-time melodies that go right to the heart. New tune lists are issued by us from time to time. Tune discs cost from 20 cents to 75 cents each.



Not an Imitation Not a "Record"

but perfect and original music of individuality and first-hand perfection, satisfying the most artistic sense. Nothing raspy, metallic or discordant. You never weary of its brilliant performance.

Durability For a Lifetime

There is nothing to break, nothing to get out of order. With ordinary care a "Mira" should last a lifetime. In a recent endurance test a "Mira" was played continuously eleven hours a day for six months, 120,000 tunes in all, without injury.

"Music is the speech of angels."—Carlyle.

THE "MIRA'S" DISTINCTIVE QUALITIES

SPEED REGULATOR. This device not only enables the operator to give the desired tempo to the music played on the "MIRA," but permits almost any composition of moderate length to be produced as written, since by setting the music very closely on the tune sheet and regulating the instrument at "slow," a work of considerable length can be rendered without cutting.

WORKMANSHIP. Every feature of the workmanship of these instruments and the materials used in their construction is of the highest obtainable quality.

DUPLEX COMBS. In "MIRAS" of the larger sizes, a greatly increased volume and improved quality of tone will be noticed. This is produced by Duplex combs, every note in the tune sheet being sounded by two keys instead of one. The mellow toned orchestra-like effect of the larger style is due to this device.

HARP ZITHER. This attachment, which can be used at will, gives the tone of stringed instruments, and introduces pleasing variety.

Twelve Tunes Supplied With Every "MIRA." Every "MIRA" Fully Guaranteed by Jacot Music Box Co.—the Oldest Music Box House in America.

Prices Range from $15 to $250 **LITTLE EASY PAYMENTS** **Within Reach of All**

JUDGE FOR YOURSELF

Your absolute satisfaction is what we are most anxious to insure. We have everything to lose and nothing to gain if you are not pleased with a "Mira."

If you live in or near New York we cordially invite you to visit either of our two stores, 39 Union Square, or 292 Fifth Avenue and listen to the "Mira." If you cannot visit our stores we enable you to fully try a "Mira" in the privacy of your own family. No advance payment is required from responsible people. We will send the instrument you select f.o.b. New York. Try it ten days, and if it doesn't suit you return to us *at our expense*. Your only outlay will be the small carriage charge to your home.

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DORCHESTER, MASS.

Two Months Comfort

Fast, smooth; don't corrode, can't splutter, "Cannon Ball" Aluminoid—that is the modern speed pen, and you get free samples by taking

Ten Seconds Trouble

to tear out this adv. and send it to us with your stationer's name and address. You will be glad of those samples.

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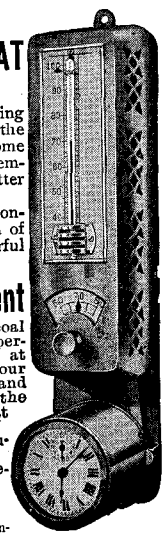
By Installing a

HOWARD THERMOSTAT

(Damper and Valve Regulator)



Easily applied to all heating plants. Automatically adjusts the draft and damper so that your home is kept at an even, healthful temperature night and day no matter how the weather changes.

Everyone that is installed demonstrates to the entire satisfaction of its owner that it is a most wonderful fuel saver.

With Clock Attachment

it still further reduces the coal bills by permitting a lower temperature throughout the house at night and at a predetermined hour automatically adjusting draft and damper so that by rising time the temperature of the house is at the degree desired for the day.

Guaranteed for 10 years. Thousands in use 25 years.

Coal saved pays for it. Therefore it costs you nothing.

Trial Offer:

If after 30 days' trial you are not entirely satisfied send it right back at our expense and your money will be promptly refunded.

Howard Thermostats are sold by heating appliance men all over the country.

Send us the name and address of your furnace man or steam fitter and we will send you our booklet 17 which gives complete details. *Write to-day.*

HOWARD THERMOSTAT CO., 57 W. First St., Oswego, N. Y.

New England Office, 188-200 Franklin St., (Gurney Bldg.) BOSTON, MASS.

Yet wondrous faith in God's dew-drenched morns—
These, all these I saw
With that ecstatic awe
Wherewith one looks into eternity.

And then I knew that tho I had not heard
His voice before,
His quiet singing, like some quiet bird
At some one's distant door,
Had made my own more sweet; had made it more
Lovely, in one of God's miraculous ways.
I knew then why the days
Had seemed more perfect to me when the spring
Came with old burgeoning;
For somewhere in the world his voice was raised,
And somewhere in the world his heart was breaking;
And never a flower but knew it, sweetly taking
Beauty more high and noble for his sake,
As a whole wood grows lovelier for the wail
Of one sad nightingale.

Yet if the springs long past
Seemed wonderful before I heard his voice,
I tremble at the beauty I shall see
In seasons still to be,
Now that his songs are mine while life shall last.
Oh, now for me
New floods of vision open suddenly!
Rejoice, my heart—rejoice
That you have heard the Quiet Singer's voice!
—*From The Quiet Singer and Other Poems* (B. W. Dodge & Co., New York).

The Mournful Coronation.

(*From the German of Edward Mörike.*)

By Maurice Todhunter.

1.

There was a monarch Milesint:
Be his tale told—he struck down
His brother's child (blood-guilt, not kind;
Born of lust to wear the crown);
They crowned him with pomp and pride
In the castle Liffey wide.
Oh! Ireland! Ireland! why wast thou so blind?

2.

The monarch sat at dead hour of night
In the lonely marble hall;
Dim new splendor dazzles his sight
Half drunk from the festival:
Quoth sire to his son, "Once more
Bring the crown"—wide bursts the door.
Who hath burst castle-gate and door this night?

3.

Cometh to play a weird dance of death,
A train with a light soft tread;
To and fro waves a royal wreath,
Muffled guests many and dread;
Whispering with naught to say
Fades by the wide doorway:
The monarch, soul-struck, gasps heavy of breath.

4.

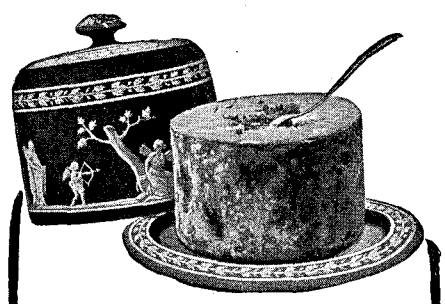
Forth from the dark band uplifts his eye
A child with a red fresh wound;
Nods and smiles too woful to die
Pacing the rich hall around;
Trips to the throne full in face,
Crowneth with lingering grace
The monarch whose heart trembles fearfully.

5.

The train hied quickly reeling away,
Dazed by the dawn's soft dew;
Torch-lights flicker in wondrous way,
The moon by the pane beams through.
The son in his speechless wo,
Leans o'er his father low;
Leans, but a lifeless corpse his father lay.

—*The Westminster Review* (November).

FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL



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The fastest, safest, strongest, ever invented. A Boy's sled—the only one Girls can properly control. Steers easily around others without dragging the feet—runs away from them all—runs farthest. Easiest to pull up hill.

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SHEAR WIT

The Sunday Paper.—I spent five cents for the Sunday "Dart," and hauled it home in a two-wheeled cart; I piled the sections upon the floor, till they reached as high as the kitchen door; I hung the chromos upon the wall, tho there wasn't room to hang them all, and the yard was littered some ten feet deep with "comic sections" that made me weep; and there were sections of pink and green, a woman's section and magazine, and sheets of music the which if played would quickly make an audience fade; and there were patterns for women's gowns and also for gentlemen's hand-me-downs; and a false mustache and a rubber doll, and a deck of cards and a parasol. Now men are busy with dray and cart, a-hauling away the Sunday "Dart."—*Emporia Gazette.*

Not that Kind.—"You claim to be a sailor?" sniffed the doubtful housewife.

"Yes, mum," hastened Hornpipe Harry, as he took a reef in his trousers.

"But you don't make use of that nautical expression, 'Shiver my timbers'?"

"Oh, no, mum. I say 'Shiver me gasbag!' or 'Shiver me wings!' I'm an air-ship sailor, mum."—*Chicago News.*

Wasted Energy.—A Baltimore man had decided that he must administer a stern lecture to his six-year-old son Harry. The boy had been naughty, but did not seem to appreciate the fact; and it was with some reluctance, therefore, that the parent undertook a scolding.

He spoke judiciously, but severely; he recounted the lad's misdeeds, and duly explained the whys and wherefores of his solemn rebuke, his wife the while sitting by, duly impressed.

Finally, when the father ceased, for breath and incidentally, to hear the culprit's acknowledgment of error, the lad, his face beaming with admiration, turned to his mother, and said:

"Ma, isn't Pa interesting?"—*Harper's Monthly.*

Where the Poems Go.—WIFE—"The ragout I have made for you is a poem."

EDITOR—"I suppose I must be the waste-basket."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

NEW LIFE
Found In Change to Right Food.

After one suffers from acid dyspepsia, sour stomach, for months and then finds the remedy is in getting the right kind of food, it is something to speak out about.

A N.Y. lady and her young son had such an experience and she wants others to know how to get relief. She writes:

"For about fifteen months my little boy and myself had suffered with sour stomach. We were unable to retain much of anything we ate.

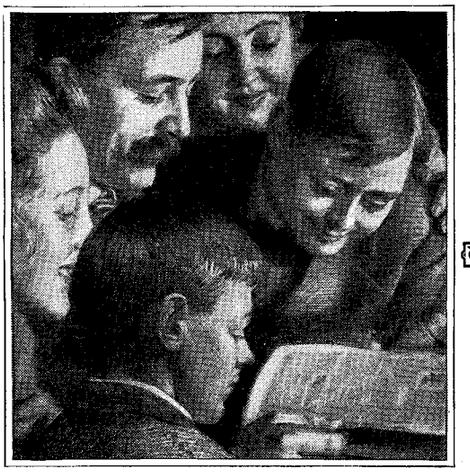
"After suffering in this way for so long I decided to consult a specialist in stomach diseases. Instead of prescribing drugs, he put us both on Grape-Nuts and we began to improve immediately.

"It was the key to a new life. I found we had been eating too much heavy food which we could not digest. In a few weeks after commencing Grape-Nuts, I was able to do my house work. I wake in the morning with a clear head and feel rested and have no sour stomach. My boy sleeps well and wakes with a laugh.

"We have regained our lost weight and continue to eat Grape-Nuts for both the morning and evening meals. We are well and happy and owe it to Grape-Nuts." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



FATHERS—

Start your boys and girls with the right kind of reading. Would it not be a good investment to provide them with a weekly paper which constantly keeps before them a lofty standard of conduct, and at the same time appeals to the eager imagination and the healthy spirit of adventure?

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is packed full of entertaining reading—varied, informing, suggestive—in the cleanest language, in concise form. The contents of the new volume for 1909 will include

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Send for Sample Copies and Illustrated Announcement for 1909 Free.

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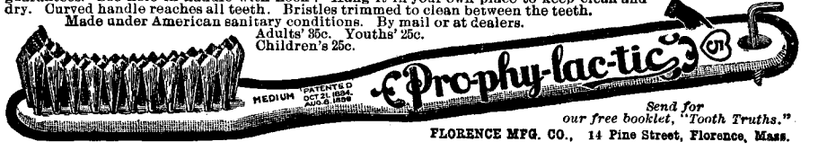

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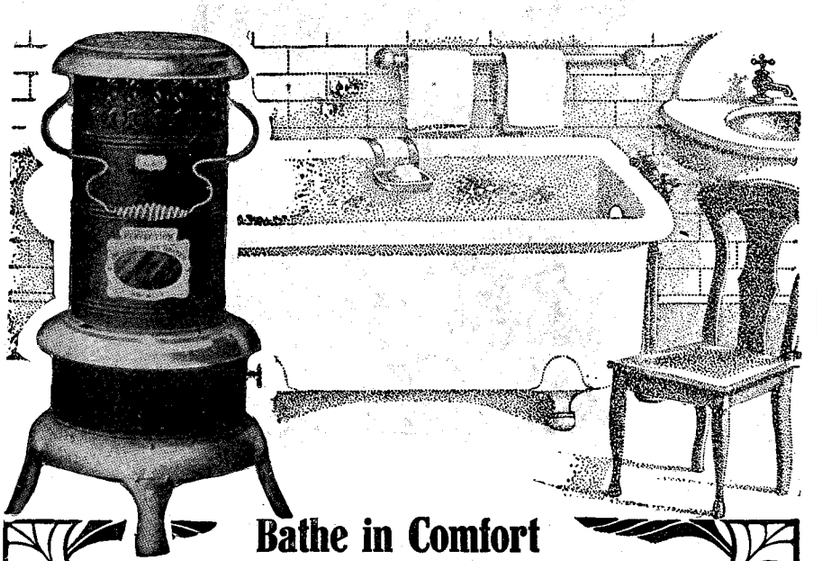

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A warm bath in a cold room is a "shivery" operation and is extremely liable to cause colds. The bathroom above all should be kept warm. This is easy and the bath is a comfort if you have a

PERFECTION Oil Heater

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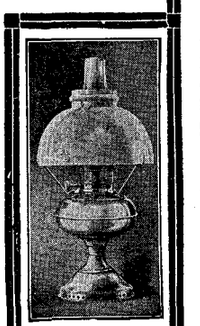
It may be carried from any other room to the bath room, which it will heat while you are preparing for the bath. Impossible to turn it too nigh or too low. The most economical heater you can buy—intense heat for 9 hours with one filling. Every heater warranted.



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The Angle Lamp resembles a handsome gas chandelier, both in its appearance and its freedom from the smoke and smell and bother of ordinary lamps. Like gas it is lighted by one turn of a button and the striking of a match. Like gas the light can be regulated and burned at full height or **turned low** without a trace of smoke or odor. Yet The Angle Lamp is more economical than even ordinary lamps—full one-third more economical.

But let us show you what new methods have done for Country Home lighting. **Write for a descriptive catalog "47"** explaining why this oil lamp is used by such particular people as Mrs. Grover Cleveland, the Rockefellers, Goulds, Carnegies, etc., for lighting their homes and estates in preference to any other system and explaining our offer of

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THE ANGLE MFG. CO.
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A Limerick Contest.—Not to be outdone by our enterprising contemporaries who are carrying on so-called Limerick Contests in which readers have a chance to win four dollars a week by supplying missing lines, we are this week plunging into the maelstrom, and are starting a contest in which the whole Limerick, not a paltry line, is missing. Here it is:

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.....

To any reader supplying us before Tuesday next with the identical lines of the Missing Limerick, we will give two automobiles, a six months' trip to Alaska, ten tons of furnace coal, and a complete set of the works of Henry James in Esperanto.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

New Parts.—THE CUSTOMER—"When I bought a car from you a few weeks ago you said you would be willing to supply a new part if I broke anything."

THE MOTOR AGENT—"Certainly, sir. What can I have the pleasure of providing you with?"

THE CUSTOMER—"I want a pair of new ankles, a floating rib, a left eye, three yards of cuticle, a box of assorted fingernails, four molars, and a funny-bone."—*Pick-Me-Up.*

Art Values.—ARTIST—"I would like to paint that old Rosinante of yours. How much would you charge me for two hours a day on him?"

FARMER—"One dollar, and in ten days you can keep the horse."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

NEWLY-WED HUSBAND—"The time has come, dearest, when I shall have the painful task of acquainting your father with the fact that I am heavily in debt."

WIFE—"Don't mind that. I'm sure he'll give you the sympathy of a companion in adversity."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Impertinent.—HEIRESS (to her military admirer)—"That Mr. Krause is very inquisitive. He asked what my dowry amounted to."

LIEUTENANT—"Impertinent fellow! And what did you tell him?"—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

A Future Arrangement.—"I canna' leave ye thus, Nancy," a good old Scotchman wailed. "Ye're too auld to work, an' ye couldna' live in the almshouse. Gin I die, ye maun marry anither man, wha'll keep ye in comfort in yer auld age."

"Nay, nay, Andy," answered the good spouse, "I could na' wed anither man, for what wad I do wi' twa husbands in heaven?"

Andy pondered long over this, but suddenly his face brightened.

"I hae it, Nancy," he cried. "Ye ken auld John Clemmens? He's a kind man, but he is na' a member of the kirk. He likes ye, Nancy, an' gin ye'll marry him, 'twill be all the same in heaven—John's na' Christian."—*Success Magazine.*

Long-Needed Invention.—"What is this peculiar key on your typewriter? I never saw it on any before."

"Hist! My own invention. Whenever you can't spell a word, you press this key and it makes a blur."—*Boston Transcript.*

Her Reward.—PROFESSOR (to his aged cook)—"You have now been twenty-five years in my service, Regina. As a reward for your fidelity I have determined to name the bug I recently discovered after you."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

A Fair Exchange.—SILLICUS—"I never send a man on a fool's errand."

CYNICUS—"No; it's a better plan to go yourself."—*Philadelphia Record.*

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its Purity has made it famous."

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Seeing Double.—ROBBIE (at the opera)—"Mama, what does papa keep going out between the acts for?"

MOTHER—"Sh! He goes out for opera glasses."—*Judge.*

Following the Doctor's Instructions.—DOCTOR (upon finding his patient weaker than before)—"What does this mean? Haven't you been following my instructions?"

PATIENT (feebly)—"Yes, doctor."

DOCTOR—"Been eating animal food right along, have you?"

PATIENT (grimly trying to smile)—"Well, doctor, I tried to, but somehow it did not seem to agree with me very well. I managed to worry down the hay and the clover-tops all right, but the thistles kind of stuck in my throat, and I had to give it up."—*Judge.*

So Are You.—"The professor says my bathing-suit is rather exiguous."

"Is that a compliment?"

"I don't know. I'm going after the dictionary now."—*Kansas City Journal.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

November 13.—The death of the Emperor of China is reported from Peking.

Porto Rico Unionists win all the elections for members of the House of Delegates on an independence platform.

November 14.—Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, an uncle of Emperor Nicholas, dies in Paris from pneumonia.

November 15.—The death of Tsu Hsi, Empress Dowager of China, is reported from Peking.

November 17.—Emperor William receives Chancellor Von Bulow, and promises to meet the popular demand that foreign affairs henceforth shall be conducted more in accordance with the constitution.

Servia, at the pressing representations of the Powers, withdraws her special guards on the Austrian frontier and sends her reserves to their homes.

November 18.—The American battle-ship *Nebraska* is reported to have broken all world's gunnery records at Manila.

Domestic.

November 13.—Victor H. Metcalf, Secretary of the Navy, resigns on account of ill health, and Assistant Secretary Truman H. Newberry is appointed to succeed him on December 1.

Colonel George H. Torrey is appointed surgeon-general of the army.

Francis J. Heney, prosecutor of the San-Francisco graft cases, is shot in the court-room of the Ruef trial by a saloon-keeper. The physicians report that Mr. Heney will recover.

November 18.—John D. Rockefeller, president of the Standard Oil Company, on the stand in the Government's suit to dissolve the corporation, gives a history of the formation of the trust, but denies that it has ever used coercion.

November 19.—The tariff rates on coffee, casein, lemons, hops, salt, olives, figs, currants, rice, and tea are discust before the Ways and Means Committee at Washington.

The American Federation of Labor, in convention at Denver, defeats a proposition to disregard writs of injunction.

Pears'

"Just soap," is good enough for some, but most women insist on having Pears'. Ask some girl with a good complexion—why?

Sold by the cake and in boxes.

The Gillette is Practical For You

ANY man will admit that it is a good thing in emergencies to be able to shave himself—and to have the tools handy with which to do it.

If he buys a GILLETTE just for emergencies he will find himself using it every day, because it is so simple—no stropping, no honing—it is easy and it is safe.

We advertise that a man can have a clean satisfying shave with the GILLETTE in five minutes. We will warrant that the average GILLETTE user does not take over two minutes—and furthermore, that he has a better shave than the barber can give him, better than he can give himself with the old-style razor, in half an hour.

Nearly every GILLETTE owner becomes so attached to his razor that he makes a pet of it—thinks more of it than almost any other of his personal belongings:—it's just that kind of a little device. A beautiful piece of mechanism. A fine tool in every sense. No trouble to keep in condition and dependable at all times.

THERE are ten fundamental mechanical reasons for the GILLETTE doing the work it does. They apply to no other razor in the world. That's why you can form no notion of the action of the GILLETTE by using any other razor.

The GILLETTE idea is basic all the way through.

The GILLETTE is kind to the face. It does its work with any beard and any skin. It is the only razor that can be adjusted for a light or a close shave.

New Process GILLETTE blades are paper-thin, flexible, with a hard mirror-like finish and a marvelous keenness and durability.

These blades are packed in handsome nickel-plated boxes, hermetically sealed, sanitary, damp-proof, anti-rust and antiseptic.

Price per set of 12 new blades (24 cutting edges) $1.00.

Standard GILLETTE razor with 12 blades and tripple silver-plated handle, in velvet lined full leather case, $5.00.

Combination Sets, $6.50 to $50.00.

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You have already eaten grape fruits of indifferent kinds—the rough, thick-skinned, bitter sort, or the little-better, half-dried, small-proportioned kind; but until you have been served at breakfast with a delicious ATWOOD Grape Fruit, filled with its cooling juice, you will never know how thoroughly refreshing or how delectable grape fruit can really be.

The ATWOOD Grove at Manavista, Fla. is the largest grape fruit grove in the world. Its 25,000 trees, if set in one row, would extend 80 miles. A quarter of a million dollars have been expended in producing a grape fruit superior in quality to any other grown.

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The ATWOOD trade-mark is on the wrappers. This is your guarantee of the perfect product. Look for it when you buy.

To serve—cut in cross sections, remove the core and serve with or without sugar. Grape Fruit is better when served without ice.

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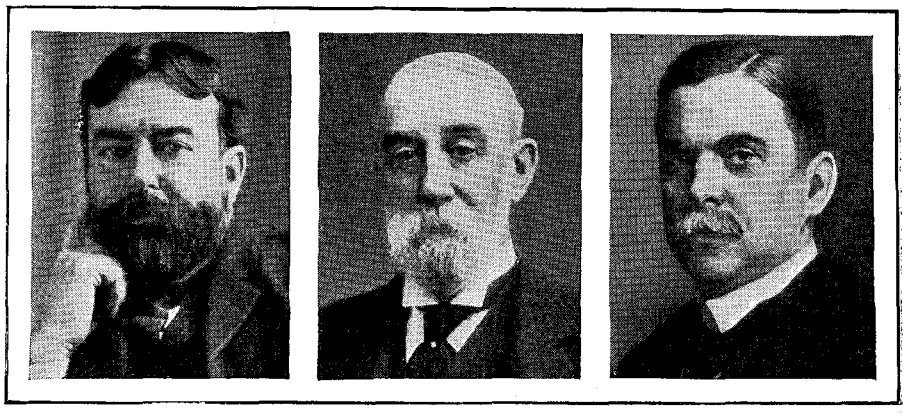

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THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

DURATION OF THE BOOM

Since the marked upward movement in prices on the Stock Exchange set in after the election, the main thought in the minds of many investors has been, How long will the boom continue? Conservative judges have been of opinion that the rise was too rapid to last at its own level. In London, as well as here, this opinion has been generally maintained. "The question as to a great and permanent further rise in your security values," says the London correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* (November 14), "is answered here by the general comment that it could not be justified by economic conditions."

Friends of the boom have placed great faith in the sentimental value of Taft's election and notably in a remark of his in Cincinnati a few days after the election, that "every business man who is obeying the laws may go ahead with all the energy in his possession"; that "every enterprise which is within the statutes may proceed without any fear of interference from the Administration, when acting legally," and that "men who conduct legitimate business may understand that the Government is back of them, and that they will not be prevented from enjoying fair profits."

This statement was received as one of great value to the business world, but it is pointed out in the *Evening Post* that its chief value lies in the fact that the statement was made by Taft. Altho it was a statement which Taft was expected to make, and one, moreover, which Bryan, had he been elected, "would probably have made and could have made consistently," nevertheless it aroused enthusiasm for two reasons which are named as follows:

"First, because the statement means more from the lips of a man of conservative temperament than from an agitator like Bryan, or from an impulsive statesman such as Roosevelt; second, because the market reads between the lines more than Mr. Taft actually said, and assumes it to be a declaration for a benevolent fostering policy, in finance as in industry, such as was ascribed to the late President McKinley."

A writer in the same paper finds the question of permanency to the boom a complicated one, and proceeds to point out in what respects:

"It is admitted on all hands that a certain amount of orders were deferred by merchants and middlemen until after the election. This could not have been done, and it was not done, in the preelection months of 1904, because demand from consumers was so large that retailers did not dare to let their stock on hand run low. It was easy to do this year, because consumptive demand was slow and doubtful, and manufacturers in a position to make quick deliveries when called upon. Such postponed orders were bound to be executed soon, and since election day was the date assigned by common consent, it followed logically that the demand, as soon as the satisfactory result was known, should be not only urgent and general, but should be large in proportion, as orders which should normally have been executed in October were put over until after November 3.

"How large these actual postponements were, is a question which no one can confidently answer; the next few weeks may throw some light upon it. But, in any case, it should be obvious that the more important problem is, What will happen when the actually deferred orders have been filled? If the consumer's attitude is the same as it was a month or two ago, then, when the merchants' shelves and yards are once more as well stocked as they were at the opening of autumn, we shall necessarily see 'dull trade' again, as we did, for instance, when the four weeks of postponed purchases, following the Presidential vote of 1896, had been completed. There remains, on the other hand, the possibility that the consumer has himself been timid. It is conceivable that he has hitherto refrained from making purchases, not because of poverty, but because he feared bad times as a consequence of Bryan's possible election. If so, then the upward movement may be indefinitely prolonged. This is the problem over which the mercantile mind is puzzling, with more real concern even than the mind of the Stock Exchange."

Recalling other famous bull markets (1900, 1901, 1905, and 1906), he indicates wherein the present one differs from them. Those earlier movements, he says, "were founded on visible and tangible facts, whereas the present outburst has for its basis partly anticipation, and partly, it must honestly be confest, misrepresentation." He then adds:

"What is to happen in the domain of

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trade and industry, in the coming months, is not more absolutely certain now than it was on November 2; what has happened is a restocking of depleted warehouses, partly deferred until after the election, with the problem still left open, whether the real demand from the ultimate consumer will or will not be quickened correspondingly. The market of this week has voiced a sudden and, as it were, spasmodic conviction of the outside speculator that it will. He may be right. If he is not, and if we have a still longer period of gradual after-panic recuperation before us, then we shall learn before any very great lapse of time how 'bull movements' reach their end."

A REVIVAL NOT TO COME AT ONCE

To the conservative views of the financial outlook as above given here from one of the best authorities in New York may be added views from the Middle West, similar in nature, which have come to the same paper from one of its correspondents writing from Kansas City:

"The prosperous Middle West has not failed to note the booming stock market on Wall Street since election day, and the predictions which have accompanied it of a swift and great expansion of trade activity and prosperity. The West itself, however, notwithstanding the very tangible basis for prosperity which this section peculiarly possesses, is not inclined to take too much for granted at once. This is not because the vote of November 3 was to it a matter of indifference. While probably the Middle West had less need to worry over the approach of election than other parts of the country, it is nevertheless with some relief that business responded to the settlement of the contest. It was inevitable that, without activity in the rest of the United States, the business of the Middle States must lag, and there had not been wanting during the past few weeks signs of a slackening pace. Wholesale houses were buying cautiously and trade was quiet, maintaining the hand-to-mouth character so noticeable earlier in the year. 'We simply felt that unless the East came back to normal business we could not hope to sell our products,' one jobber put it, 'and we were not going to take chances.'

"With the election past, there has been a forward impetus in giving orders, and as there is a feeling that progress will be maintained, plans for the development of new enterprises are meeting with favor. Yet it can not all be done in a day. In the country towns trade is quiet; merchants say that even with seasonable weather they are having no exceptional business—but they hope for a revival. They have been hoping for this for several months; it now seems more probable than at any previous time."

Similar views have been obtained from a correspondent in Philadelphia, who says, under date of November 12:

"Now that the business world has safely hurdled the election, there seem to be no evidences here that it will do otherwise than proceed at a firm and steady stride to regain the ground lost during the past fifteen months. There may be a spurt for two or three weeks, but it is the general opinion that the improvement will be a slow process and likely to be spread over the next eighteen months. At the end of that time it is believed that all the textile establishments and steel mills will be running full force, provided that no obstructions are placed in the way of the recovery.

"In marked contrast to the feeling of hesitancy prevailing in most branches of industry, however, is the tremendous increase in building-work during the past month. Figures for October show that permits were issued during the month for

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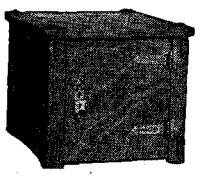

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work to cost $2,789,295, as compared with $1,025,390 in October, 1907, and $2,545,520 for September, 1908."

In the *Economiste Français* of Paris views similar to the foregoing were exprest several days before the election. That famous authority called attention to the midsummer stock-market advance, the recovery in railway earnings and bank clearings, and the decreasing failures, and then said:

"Taking into reckoning all these various indices, the conclusion is plain. The acute moment of the financial crisis is passed; the United States seems once more to be moving on the upward path, and nobody has ever doubted that this would be the case within a reasonably short time. But the period of convalescence, after all, has only begun; it will probably be a long enough process, and some moderate setbacks must be looked for.

"After the panic of 1893, American business did not really get on its feet again until the close of 1896; the year 1895 witnessed some moments of really intense depression. Without undertaking to establish a rigorous parallel—which probably would not be fair, since the United States is on a much more solid financial basis now than fifteen years ago—and without arguing that we must necessarily await the end of 1910 before a general restoration of affairs occurs, it seems a reasonable conclusion to say that the end of 1908 and the full year 1909 ought rather to be a period of progressive recovery than an era of new and great expansion. If Mr. Taft is elected President—and it seems that the chances of that event are increasing—there should result an additional impulse toward recovery. But to insist on forcing it, and to attempt to paint the immediate future in too brilliant colors, may result in serious disappointment."

The Tell-Tale.—MRS. JAWBACK—"Do you know I came very near not marrying you?"

MR. JAWBACK—"Sure—but who told you about it?"—*Cleveland Leader.*

Splitting Hairs.—MRS. CHINNON—"Tell Marie I want her to come up and take my hair down."

ROSE (the new maid)—"Can't I take it down to her, ma'am?"—*Harper's Bazar.*

Diplomatic.—CHILD—"Suppose I called you a mean old pig, what would happen?"

GOVERNESS—"I should tell your father, and he would punish you."

CHILD—"And if I only thought it?"

GOVERNESS—"No harm so long as you don't say it."

CHILD—"Then I only think it."—*Life.*

Satisfaction.—"You want to get damages, I suppose," said the lawyer to whom Mrs. Donovan's husband escorted her on the day after she and Mrs. Leahy had indulged in a little difference of opinion.

"Damages!" echoed Mrs. Donovan, shrilly. "Haven't I got damages enough already, man? What I'm afther is satisfaction!"—*Youth's Companion.*

A Question of Relative Merit.—A little boy of eight years, attending school away from home, wrote a letter to his sister, from which the following extract is taken:

"We had a spelling-match in school to-day, and I spelled all the boys down and won the Meddle."—*The Delineator.*

Epitaph on a Bore.—He was not for a time, but for all day.—*Punch.*

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"B. S. D.," Cleveland, O.—"Is it correct to use the phrase 'I don't think,' for instance, in the following sentences: 'That wasn't done correctly, I don't think'; 'Those are not the correct figures, I don't think'?"

Two negatives make an affirmative, but it is incorrect to use them for this purpose. As a *slang expression* "I don't think" is generally used by persons who carry frankness to the verge of folly. It is certainly incorrect, or at least careless, to admit that one is not in the habit of thinking, because in casual conversation the painful fact might not be discovered. On the other hand, those who habitually use the phrase are, as a rule, quite unable to conceal its inherent truth, and might therefore make a virtue of necessity and incidentally gain a reputation for modesty and sincerity. However, these remarks do not apply to the use of the idiom, which is well established.

"R. G.," New York.—"Which is correct, 'were' or 'was' in the following sentence, and why? 'He reasoned that it —— wisdom to fly, but a force stronger than reason held him.'"

In the absence of all contest, we favor interpreting this sentence as a plain categorical statement with no apparent doubtful contingency or supposition contrary to fact, and would therefore use the indicative form of the verb, *i.e.*, "was" instead of "were," the subjunctive. The tendency in modern usage is to employ the subjunctive mode much less than was formerly the custom. The STANDARD DICTIONARY says on this point, on page [illegible] v. "subjunctive": "In English the forms of the subjunctive mode are introduced by conjunctions of doubt, contingency, confession, etc., as, *if*, *tho*, or *whether*. 'Be' and 'were' are almost the only surviving English subjunctive forms." Grammarians generally agree that "be" and "were" as subjunctive forms should be used only to express doubt or contingency; as, "Were I a king," "If I were king," etc. The subjunctive form is, however, used in poetry, even of the present day. The following instances are from Bullions's Grammar, p. 115: "'Were is sometimes used for 'would be,' and 'had been' for 'would have been'; as, 'This were (would be) excellent advice.'—Cowley; 'My fortune had been (would have been) his.'—Dryden." It will thus be seen that Bullions indorses the use of "were" in the sentence cited by the correspondent, if the meaning is "would be."

"W. M. W.," Toronto, Can.—"What is the correct pronunciation of French words such as 'restaurant' and 'trait,' which have become part of our language? Should they be Anglicized or allowed to *retain their native pronunciation?*"

It is the province of the lexicographer to record usage, not to establish it. In harmony with this rule the STANDARD DICTIONARY gives the following pronunciations: "Restaurant" res'ta-rant (both "a's" having the obscure sound) or French res'to-ran ("a" as in "arm"); "trait," trêt ("e" as in "they").

"M. F. E.," Somerville, Mass.—"Why is the hyphen used in some compound words and not in others?"

This subject has been treated at length by F. Horace Teall in "English Compound Words and Phrases," published by the Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York. As it would be impossible to answer "M. F. E.'s" question adequately in this column for want of space, the Lexicographer refers him to the work mentioned above. See also the STANDARD DICTIONARY, pages xv and xvi.

"P. M. D.," Meta, Mo.—The name Don Quixote has two pronunciations. The first commonly recognized by English dictionaries is don ("o" as in "not") cwix'ōt ("o" as in "no"); the second, or Spanish pronunciation—don ("o" as in "no") kee-hō'tay.

"C. S.," Hot Springs, Ark.—"Please give your opinion as to the correctness of the two expressions: 'A graduate in optics' and 'a graduate optician.' Is the latter positively incorrect?"

"A graduate in optics" is correct. In the phrase "a graduate optician," the word "graduate" is superfluous, for an optician is necessarily a graduate. One would not say "a graduate physician," "a graduate dentist."

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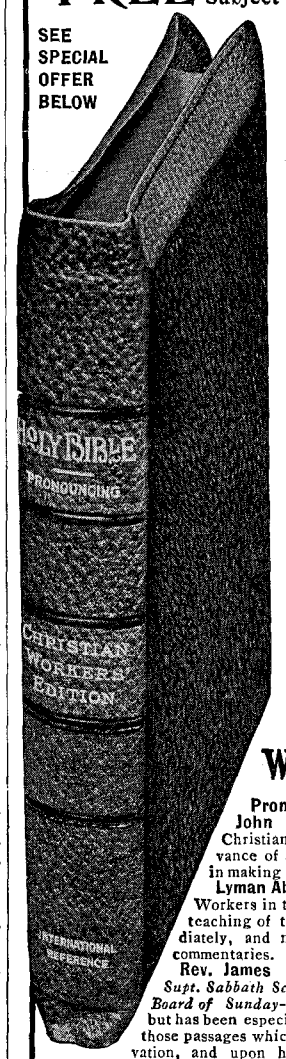

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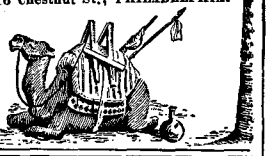

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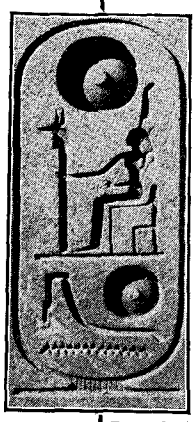

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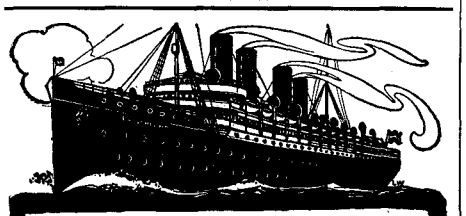

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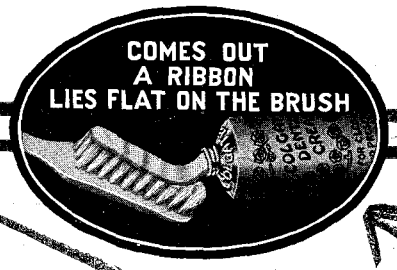

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